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Work on 19 Warships Gets Navy's Go Sign; Passports From Mexico

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 29, 1940

In Washington: Red Cross Fund $16,365,909

The Navy ordered work started on 10 destroyers and 9 submarines estimated to cost $154,577,000. Funds for the vessels were included in the $1,768,913,000 supplemental defense appropriation which President Roosevelt signed June 27.

The American Red Cross war relief fund has reached $16,365,909. The organization said it had cabled $3,000 to its representative at Bilbao, Spain, to aid "numerous Americans" who had arrived there without funds.

U. S. to Require Passports at Mexican Border

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—All foreigners entering the United States from Mexico after July 1 must have passports, the Ministry of Foreign Relations announced today. The regulation applies to Mexicans who, heretofore, have not needed passports to cross the border. The Ministry said United States citizens would be allowed to enter Mexico merely with the customary tourist cards.

Liner With Refugees Sails From Italy

NAPLES, Italy (AP)—The American Export liner Excalibur, caught in the Mediterranean when Italy entered the war, sailed for the United States with 250 American refugees, taken on here and at Alexandria, Egypt.

60 U. S. Planes to Participate in Guatemala Fete

GUATEMALA CITY (AP)—Gen. George H. Brett, Assistant Chief of the United States Air Corps, has arrived here in advance of a 60-plane armada scheduled to participate in the celebration of Guatemala's Soldiers' Day Sunday.

U. S. Warship Visits Dominican Republic

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic (AP)—The United States destroyer Dixie arrived here June 28 on a good-will visit.

War Summary: Newfoundland Troops in Britain

More reinforcements to Britain were added with announcements of the arrival of an unspecified number of artillerymen from Newfoundland.

Air raids on the British-owned Channel Islands of Guernsey and Jersey resulted in 29 civilian fatalities and at least 36 injured. German warplanes machine-gunned and bombed the civilian population shortly after Britain announced that the islands were being demilitarized in order to bar such raids. German air raids on Britain were reported by London to have been on a small scale. Two German bombers were reported brought down.

At Sea the Canadian Government announced the loss of the Canadian destroyer Fraser off Bordeaux with 115 of the crew rescued and 45 missing. Italy claimed that one of its submarines sank a 10,000-ton armed steamer, and Germany claimed sinking of three British armed merchant ships.

In Africa Italy claimed that 20 British planes were destroyed in an air bombardment of a camp south of Marsa Matruh on the Egyptian coast of the Mediterranean.

The Royal Air Force reported that large quantities of gasoline and bombs were destroyed in air raids on dumps at Macaaca, Italian East Africa.

An American steamer's fate was possibly involved in confused reports picked up by Mackay radio stating that the United States steamer Edgetown had been torpedoed southwest of England. Lloyd's shipping register lists no such ship on the seas.

In Rumania a confused situation resulted with reports that Russian troops had penetrated beyond the agreed occupation zone. Rumania was reported speeding general mobilization. [Details: Page 1.]

Turkey increased its mobilization past the 500,000 mark as its fleet maneuvered in "precautionary" formations in the Black Sea as defense of the Dardanelles.

Germany and Italy are making serious efforts to keep Hungary and Bulgaria on a peacetime producing basis with assurances their territorial claims on Rumania would be achieved later, it was reported.

Premier Mussolini strode across the frontier into France to inspect Italian troops which led Italy's four-day offensive into French territory. Il Duce crossed through little St. Bernard Pass, accompanied by Marshal Pietro Badoglio and three of his generals.

Germany and Greece signed an economic agreement which is reported to involve exchange of German coal for Greek ore.

Finland and Russia signed a trade agreement, reportedly including indemnity of Soviet war claims. Details were not announced.

In Egypt, Haasan Sabry Pasha, Independent Party member and former Minister of War and Marine, formed a coalition Cabinet made up of four Liberals, four Saadists, five Independents, one Nationalist, and one Ittihadist.

Switzerland put into effect partial army demobilization but voluntary labor battalions were being formed to complete fortifications and absorb unemployed.

Children's Aid Group Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The youngsters of Harlem, New York's great and crowded negro community where juvenile delinquency and lack of home facilities has caused social workers grave concern, were especially singled out by the Children's Aid Society for its ministrations during 1939, the Society indicated in its 87th annual report, out today.

While efforts on a score of fronts to bring well-being, home-life and job training to New York's poorest children of many races continued unabated, the Society, through special donations was able to make two special contributions in Harlem: Completion of its new Boys' Club building there and addition of a foster-home-finding Service Bureau for Negro children.

The new Boys' Club, in West 134th Street, will give health, recreation and vocational training to more than 3,000 underprivileged Negro lads annually, thus helping to dyke the rising youth delinquency rate in Harlem.

The Society increased its care of boys and girls in all races from 500 to 1853 to more than 40,000 in 1939, the report says.

Hailing the 10-year success of the Society's 327-acre Bowdoin Farm Training School at New Hamburg, the report says this "back-to-the-soil" movement has been able to guarantee jobs to its graduates. New York farmers have been consistently ready each year to hire young men with farm training, it adds.

Although the Society ended the year with a deficit of $76,756 due to shrunken investment income, no service curtailments were made. Ten Boys' Clubs are now in operation in congested Manhattan areas, with an enrollment of 8,679; nine Girls' Clubs have an enrollment of 5,578, and last year more than 31,000 individuals used the 12 playgrounds maintained by the Society.

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Willkie-McNary 'Crusade' Is Starting

Liberal Westerner seen as balance and strength—Hamilton again favored for Chairman's post.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—Wendell Willkie, easily successful in obtaining the nomination of his personal choice for the Vice-Presidency, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, champion of the farm belt, began immediately today the task of building groundwork of that "crusading, aggressive, fighting campaign" which, amid a tumultuous ovation, he promised the closing session of the Republican National Convention.

The Republican Presidential nominee held a continuous series of conferences with party leaders this morning and discussed plans with several new members of the National Committee prior to his departure for New York shortly before noon, where his first act will be to arrange a special meeting of the Directors of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, to whom he will tender his resignation on Monday.

After quitting work for Commonwealth and Southern, Mr. Willkie intends to go to work at once for the Republican Party and he is supremely confident the crusade he is now leading will enable him after next November to go to work for the United States Government.

Essence of Crusade

The essence of that crusade Mr. Willkie reaffirmed in his last-minute appearance just before the convention adjourned at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and to the thunderous applause of the delegates and crowded and cheering galleries he called on all Republicans and all Americans to help him achieve:

"The rehabilitation of American economy.

"The building of an adequate defense so that no dictator, however strong, may seek to strike.

"The unity of all our people, the unity of labor and capital, agriculture and manufacture, farmer and worker."

This was the informal and impromptu statement of purpose to which he dedicated the Republican Party's 1940 national ticket and he declared that his crusade had but a single objective—to preserve democracy in the United States "because here stands the

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Wide World

Senator and Mrs. Charles L. McNary

The Republican Senate leader, who was chosen for Vice-President to run with Wendell L. Willkie at Philadelphia Convention, is shown with his wife.

American Embassy in London Taxed by Refugee Applicants

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—The American Embassy will open special headquarters at Grosvenor House Monday to handle the flood of immigration applications from British women and children seeking to flee war-threatened Britain, it was announced today.

Embassy officials said 10,000 personal calls had been made at the Embassy in the past week regarding arrangements to go to America for the duration of the conflict.

All but 50 members of the Embassy staff of 200 have been detached from regular assignments to handle the immigration work.

The Embassy is handling arrangements for 1,000 to 1,500 Americans who want passage home aboard the liner Washington. It disclosed that some 40,000 refugees, mostly from Germany, also are seeking entry into the United States.

Britain, which previously did not use up its annual immigration quota of 67,000, probably will fill its allotment for the new year which begins Monday. No visitors' permits are being granted and all must go as immigrants.

The Embassy corridors and offices are so crowded with mothers and their children that they look like a nursery.

100,000 Waiting

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—British officials estimated today that well over 100,000 children have been registered as seeking havens in Canada and other overseas Dominions, but they said that the total response from the Dominions was not nearly enough to accommodate them all.

The first hundreds of Canada's agreed quota of 10,000, many of them from what are classed as the most dangerous areas of Britain in event of German invasion, are expected to sail within the next two weeks.

Each new mail brings more bags bulging with applications and inquiries into the London offices of the Children's Overseas Reception Board.

Beyond a requirement that the children be "clean and normally healthy," no qualifications are demanded. The only difference in regulations covers the parents' financial contribution.

In some cases, the Government will pay all the expense.

Argentina Speeds Defense Measures

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 29 (AP)—The Senate amended and returned to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday a defense bill empowering the Government to suspend publication of any newspaper temporarily or in some cases permanently.

This power could be invoked for various offenses from "endangering" neutrality to attacking foreign potentates or inciting overthrow of the government.

The measure, designed to safeguard neutrality and representative government against threats from within Argentina, also would give the Government strict control over clubs and similar associations, with power of summary dissolution of any offending group.

The Government also would be empowered to take over any public utility or service to guarantee its normal functioning.

Penalties under the act range from 15 days to 15 years imprisonment and loss of citizenship for naturalized citizens.

Britain Speeds Defense Plans For Hong Kong

Orders evacuation of all European women in crisis with Japan; Consults with U. S.

HONG KONG, June 29 (AP)—Great Britain, in preparation for a threatened crisis with Japan, ordered today the compulsory removal of all European women and children from the Hong Kong Crown Colony in the next week.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull conferred yesterday with the British Ambassador and Australian Minister as dispatches from Hong Kong indicated growing concern there over Japanese intentions.

The Marquis of Lothian, the British Ambassador, questioned by newspapermen, asserted "You can be sure the British are not going to give Hong Kong up."

The State Department would not comment on plans for removing Americans, but it was expected any decision in the matter would be left to the American Consul General at Hong Kong, Addison E. Southard.

HONG KONG, June 29 (AP)—Removal of all American women and children from Hong Kong in seven days was believed decided upon today as a result of Japanese-British tension. British authorities planned to take the families of all their service men to Manila by July 6.

A state of emergency was proclaimed in Hong Kong, empowering the Government to order the removal of women and children and all other persons not necessary for the defense of the Crown Colony. It was one of the steps authorities are taking to meet possible trouble over Japan's demand for cessation of an alleged arms traffic to China over the Burma route.

The United States Gunboat Tulsa is in Hong Kong harbor.

TOKYO, June 29 (AP)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita enunciated today a virtual oriental "Monroe Doctrine," under which he envisaged the countries of East Asia "uniting in a single sphere on the basis of common existence" with Japan as the "stabilizing" force for peace and prosperity. [Details: Page 5.]

Tension Point

By a Staff Artist

Hong Kong

Yarnell Urges Aid to Britain To Curb Japan

Warning that a German victory in Europe means a Japanese victory in China, the occupation by Japan of British, French, and Netherlands colonies and possessions in the Far East, and the elimination of all American rights, trade, and influence in that area, Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, last night urged immediate assistance to Britain and China in their present struggles.

"Given a British victory in Europe, that Nation and ourselves can bring about a settlement that will insure a free China, fair treatment of all nations, including Japan, in the Far East, and elimination of the unstable conditions in that area which have been the cause of so much concern during the past years," Admiral Yarnell told a meeting sponsored by the Committee to Defend America in Faneuil Hall.

"Looking at the situation from a purely selfish point of view," he continued, "would it be better for us to aid the democracies of Europe and China to secure a victory now which is vital to our future welfare, or would it be better to stand aloof, maintain strict neutrality, watch the downfall of Great Britain and China, then convert ourselves into a great armed camp at untold expense and privation and wait for the war that will surely come?"

R. Minturn Sedgwick, vice-Chairman of the New England group, read a telegram from Gen. John J. Pershing saying in part: "While organizing and equipping ourselves, it is sound sense to do all that we can to keep Britain supplied with the food, arms, and munitions of which she must have a continuous supply if that outer bulwark of democracy is not to crumble. If we do that the last sacrifices may not be demanded of us."

Bishop William Lawrence told the meeting that the defense of a nation depends upon the fibre of its people. "I believe," he said, "that my best contribution to defense is an abiding determination to be worthy of my country and in time of stress to stand by it and do my part toward making it a nation of happy people."

New York Merges Boards to Insure Industrial Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—As a move to bolster State facilities for arbitration of labor disputes, the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration of the State Labor Department will be merged with the State Mediation Board on July 1, it was announced today.

Integration of the two agencies was recommended by the Ives Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Relations and was approved by the Legislature and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

William H. Davis, Chairman of the Mediation Board, held that the consolidation would aid the national defense program by encouraging wider use of the machinery for ironing out differences between employers and employees without recourse to strikes or lockouts.

"With the program for national defense rapidly getting under way and the consequent urgent need for a maximum of production and a minimum of labor strife, strikes, lockouts, or disputes which interrupt production," Mr. Davis said, "it is essential that every resource of the State be utilized to aid in bringing about a better relationship between management and labor by encouraging a wider use of the facilities offered by the Board of Mediation for the peaceful settlement of disputes."

Rumanians Mobilized; Crisis Faced On 3 Fronts

Extent of occupation by Russia in question as break in communications cloaks actions.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 29 (AP)—Russia's occupation of Rumanian territories ceded by King Carol was reported transformed abruptly into an invasion of Rumania today and Rumanian military leaders speeded general mobilization which will place 2,000,000 men in arms within the next few days.

Fresh substantiation of reports that the Soviet troops had advanced into Rumania itself were received in semi-official quarters but difficult communications delayed details from frontier points, jammed with confused masses of citizens and soldiers answering the mobilization call.

It was said here, however, that it was entirely possible the Red Army taking over Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina might have overstepped the agreed frontier limits in error. Official quarters made no comment.

Full Precautions Taken

The Soviet Army was said to have penetrated to the towns of Dorohoi and Botosani in Moldavia, 15 and 25 miles, respectively, beyond the River Pruth, western boundary of Bessarabia.

The impression prevailed in diplomatic circles that the Hungarian and Bulgarian situation had calmed, but King Carol was said to be taking full precautionary measures. Both countries have territorial claims on Rumania dating from World War days.

Rumania agreed to give up Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina to Russia without opposition, but King Carol met the joint dangers of further territorial demands from mobilized Hungary and Bulgaria with an order for mobilization "to the last man." A special session of Parliament was called for this afternoon, but was postponed until Monday.

Refugees Choke Roads

The refugee problem became acute.

The Soviets were reported turning back crowds of residents of Bessarabia and Bucovina caught outside of those areas who are attempting to return to their homes and families.

Tens of thousands of refugees now straggling through old Rumania and the mobilized soldiers going to the frontier are choking all means of land and water transport.

The Government is rushing plans to care for the refugees, the majority of whom left all their possessions in the Soviet-occupied territory which was their home.

Fighting at Cernauti

The Soviet occupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina was marked by fighting at Cernauti, 15 miles south of the border of Polish Russia. Anti-Communist civilian snipers fired on advance tank units of the Soviet Army, and were not dispersed until Russian infantry arrived in force. At an undisclosed point on the Bessarabian-Russian frontier, Rumanian troops opened fire with machine guns on Russian infantrymen.

The fighting at Cernauti, a city 110,000 population, began as skirmish between Communist and anti-Communist civilians. Arrival of the Russian tanks, which went charging into street barricades, drove the anti-Communist forces to house-tops. Scores of civilians were killed and wounded before the Red infantry was able to break this resistance

The information that Russian troops had advanced into Moldavia caused the Rumanian Government to send an urgent appeal to Adolf Hitler to bring pressure on Moscow for recall of the Soviet forces to the line originally agreed upon in the Russian-Rumanian deliberations.

The purpose of the Nazi military mission which arrived here last night was said to be to make sure that Russia did not overstep its original demand. At the same time it was learned the German Legation had warned King Carol's Government to strengthen internal police control against possible "revolutionary activity by Communists and Jews."

Inventor of Bomb Shelter Failed to Provide One

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—William Paterson, Scot engineer who invented an air raid shelter which has proved highly successful, decided yesterday that he had better buy one for himself—and found he couldn't do it. Production was stopped after 2,300,000 shelters had been distributed.

Intimate Message From Philadelphia

Nominee Willkie Addressed Convention Like an Old Maestro — Quick Wit and Ready Tongue May Form Problem as Campaign Proceeds

By Erwin D. Canham, General News Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It is often said that every little boy reared on the soil of Indiana is born either a newspaperman or a politician. Certainly something about the Hoosier atmosphere makes great practitioners of these two branches of the art of politics.

And Wendell L. Willkie is obviously a great politician, in the best and accurate sense of the term. He is also a great platform orator, a brilliant extemporizer, a man of immense public appeal. It is absurd to describe him as a businessman in the ordinary sense. Running the affairs of Commonwealth & Southern he was a diplomat and a negotiator and an organizer and a counsel-for-the-defense all in one. It was a far cry from the usual industrialist qualities.

It was immensely interesting to sit in his hotel room, this week—as a number of newspapermen did at his invitation—to watch the delegations roll through. There were some mistakes made. Mr. Willkie is a very impulsive man, his tongue is on ball bearings and his mind darts like a flickering flame, and he said some things which weren't quite right. He is filled with humor, a dangerous quality for a politician unless used with consummate skill. He usually has the skill.

With Mr. Willkie's first words to the Convention when he came in for a greeting yesterday afternoon, the delegates knew they had nominated a master politician. His speech was apparently extempore. With informal fluency and totally unexpected impact, he began: "I doubt if in all the history of American political conventions, any convention has ever been presided over with more impartiality and more fairness and ability than this one has been presided over by Joe Martin."

Those were the words of an old maestro himself, and every delegate knew it. Mentally, they doffed their caps. "This man has the stuff," they said. The rest of his speech was equally apt and thoroughly eloquent, and of course set on a high key. But the quality of impulsiveness which may make mistakes was also present. Mr. Willkie said: "Forty-eight days ago, and only 48 days ago, I started out to preach to the American people the doctrine of unity" . . . etc. This emphasis on the brevity of his drive was no asset to his candidacy. It was already felt by some to be too sudden and tender a plant.

Will Keep Reporters Hopping

On back platforms across the land—and Mr. Willkie plans to stump intensively—he will make hundreds of grand and rousing little speeches. He will extemporize, adapting himself to audiences and localities with skill probably not exceeded since the heroic days of Bryan, and certainly just as good as the also skilled Mr. Roosevelt. But Mr. Willkie's impulses may lead his tripping tongue into a great many byways and clever sayings. The reporters covering his trips will not be lounging at their ease in air-cooled cars, knowing the candidate will say the same thing at every stop. They will be perspiring and writing bulletins up against the sides of the private car in black scrawls, and some of these bulletins may include things better left unsaid and quips unquipped.

Thus, without delay, Mr. Willkie needs a wise and canny manager. Thus far he has been in the hands of brilliant publicists. He goes this week end on Roy Howard's yacht from Philadelphia to New York. Mr. Howard, former head of the United Press and of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, is a shrewd expert in the ways of the American people and news. Russell Davenport of the Time-Life-Fortune organization handled publicity management on Mr. Willkie's final drive. Bruce Barton, Member of Congress but better known as a great advertising man of the firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine, and Osborn, was a campaign manager. Walter Lippmann, Dorothy Thompson, Hugh S. Johnson, all did their part in the last spurt. And there were others.

So it is safe to forecast that no presidential campaign in American history ever had such resources in the way of prima donna publicists. Whether they can overcome the redoubtable lone-wolf wiles of Charles Michelson of the Democratic National Committee remains to be seen.

Political Blending Becomes Necessary

Some kind of blend between these publicists and the party organization must now be made. Here lies another difficulty to surmount. The Willkie nomination was very largely the result of the entrance of nonpolitical people into politics. Selected over the opposition of most high-placed organization politicians, he was supported by great numbers of people who usually stay out of politics because they say they don't want to get their hands dirty. In that sense, his emergence marks one of the most encouraging things that has happened in American Government for some time.

It remains to be seen whether the campaign will be directed and toned by these nonpolitical people, or whether the old politicians will take over. Probably some kind of compromise will be worked out. The Willkie leaders do not want to be too revolutionary. They intend to continue John Hamilton as National Chairman, at least for the time being, because they feel they have trod on enough toes and want to go slowly for a time. Certain rifts and strains left by the brief but fierce battle just over must be overcome.

In their desire to be magnanimous, the Willkie leaders should not overdo things. They should not give up the greatest asset of their campaign thus far, which is its appeal to and by nonpolitical people. What is urgent is that the great middle-class support which got out and worked eagerly for the Willkie nomination should not go back home and think it has won the war. And Mr. Willkie needs to keep true this statement in his speech to the Convention: "I stand before you without a single pledge or promise or understanding of any kind except for the advancement of your cause and the preservation of American democracy."

Here is a New Deal in politics indeed. The floating vote is decisive in American elections. It usually expresses a great mistrust of "politicians," which is why many supported Thomas E. Dewey, since he had struck at crooked politics in New York. Mr. Willkie has a chance to drive forward with his new kind of politics. The shape of Mr. Willkie's political world is still to jell. But it looks promising.

The Week in Focus: Willkie Leads G.O.P. in Campaign of World Importance

Disarmed France Awaits Lot; Rumania Gives Up Bessarabia

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wendell L. Willkie, utility executive and irrepressible winner of votes at Philadelphia despite opposition from most of the career politicians, emerges from this week as Republican candidate for President when the Nation faces unprecedented decisions.

The same week saw France reduced to the status of a disarmed and truncated Nation, its continental area subject to the will of those who seek to impose a new order on Europe.

Rumania, latest of the independent Nations to feel the weight of dictatorial demands, surrendered Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina to Soviet Russia. Moscow thanked Bucharest for its "loyal co-operation" and spoke of the land transfer as righting a wrong of 1918. King Carol found no outside support to back him up against Russia.

In the Far East, Japan moved swiftly to assure itself a grip on French Indo-China, and to use this colony for an effort to crush Chinese resistance.

That is the world Wendell Willkie wants to deal with as President of the United States.

"People's Candidate"

Mr. Willkie's rise has seldom been equaled in American politics. Not even a registered Republican until two years ago, he voted Democratic in 1932, went along with the New Deal at first, and then became one of its most successful opponents.

As President of the Commonwealth & Southern, the $1,200,000,000 utilities corporation that led the battle against certain features of the Tennessee Valley Authority, he won the acclaim of Republicans.

Even so, the professional platform makers and candidate seekers left him largely out of account. All of a sudden his name was cropping up everywhere. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Robert A. Taft of Onio began to lose the public spotlight. Something about Mr. Willkie "caught on" with the public. Businessmen were especially active in singing his praises. Yet his ready smile and easy ways with people of all kinds made him more than a spokesman for "big business."

In the Convention, Mr. Willkie started strong, then ran into deep-seated opposition. Party leaders did not share the enthusiasm of many delegates and of the galleries. Many charges were made to the effect that the various political machines were sparing no daggers in their efforts to stop him. Even the platform bound the candidate in advance to the letter of its rote, in a maneuver interpreted as aimed at Mr. Willkie's liberal views on the world situation.

Be that as it may, there he stands, the success story of the week, acclaimed even by some of his erstwhile opponents within the party as the man called to save the G. O. P. from possible disappearance, and, as Republicans see it, to save the country from the New Deal.

Platform and Running Mate

Selection of the Vice Presidential candidate came almost by acclamation. Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon brings to the ticket a mature political experience, and a representation of the Far West to match Mr. Willkie's Indiana origins and New York residence.

The platform required three days of hard labor, chiefly on the plank relating to foreign affairs. The G. O. P.'s dilemma arose from the isolationist stand taken by most of the leading candidates. On national defense there was agreement, but not on where national defense begins.

The dramatic inclusion of two Republicans—Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox—in the Roosevelt Cabinet just before the Convention opened, tended to drive the party leaders deeper into isolation when they refused to concur in Mr. Roosevelt's move. But absolute isolation daily became more difficult to defend. The country has learned from events abroad that the world is changing rapidly, and that what seems remote from the Americas may be knocking at the doors.

A skillful but inconclusive plank on "National Defense" emerged from the effort to pin the label of "war party" on the Democrats, and to reserve the title of "peace party" for the G. O. P. The plank does not actually promise to keep America out of war, but it does oppose itself firmly against "involving this nation in foreign war." Mr. Roosevelt is chided for his "explosive utterances" directed against other governments. The platform describes these utterances as a "peril" to peace.

France
—Thomas, Detroit News

Out of a Clear Sky
—Donahey, Cleveland Plain Dealer

One of Those Secret Weapons
—Carlisle, Des Moines Register

In the field of foreign trade, the reciprocal idea is upheld, but its administration by the incumbent Government is attacked. Full Congressional approval is insisted on, instead of the Executive powers granted under the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Tariff protection—once the chief issue between Republicans and Democrats—is reaffirmed.

Most of the social legislation now on the books is accepted, with modifications. "Pay-as-you-go" is the principle enunciated for old-age benefits, instead of the present reserve which actually is only an I. O. U. against future credit of the Government.

The New Deal throughout is accused of abject failure. The persistence of unemployment; the increase in debt; the imposition of taxes "where they do the greatest economic harm"; the restrictions on private enterprise that are seen as making America "a shackled giant";—such are items cited in evidence.

Domestically, the issue is sharply drawn. In foreign affairs, the lines are more fuzzy. Now it is up to the Democrats to face the Third Term issue. The Republicans, incidentally, included in their platform the proposal of a Constitutional amendment against the Third Term.

Will it be Willkie vs. Roosevelt? If not . . . whom? The campaign takes on momentum after a soggy start.

France

Even under armistice terms moderated by Italy and Germany for reasons not yet disclosed in detail, France this week found itself on the way to total disarmament. More than half of its territory is under German occupation for duration of the war against England. Another strip goes under Italian occupation. France, symbol of Europe that was, sadly ponders the causes of its collapse.

The actual "cease firing" order took effect at 1:35 a. m. German time, Tuesday, June 25 (6:35 p. m. E. S. T. Monday). It was issued by the German High Command after France and Italy had agreed to their armistice.

At that moment German armies had reached a line deeper into France than that of any other invader in modern times. The penetration of 1914 stopped far short compared with 1940. Paris, never reached by German troops in 1914-1918, escaped destruction this time because the French Government left it and made it an open town. But Paris lies far within the German lines.

Bewildered common people of France struggled to comprehend why the armies and fortifications on which they relied had broken beyond repair only five weeks after the French border had been reached by German armies. They reviewed an almost unbelievable sequence of dates: May 10, invasion of the Lowlands began; May 14, The Netherlands and much of Belgium were overrun, leading to the battle of the Meuse; May 21, German advance units reached Abbeville in France on the Channel; June 5, the Battle of France began after Allied armies had been saved from Flanders; June 14, Germans marched into Paris, and June 19, France asked armistice.

Impartial observers agree that the downfall of France came not so much from without as from within, where subversive activities weakened a resistance already hampered by inefficiency and political corruption. Most surprising of all was the military disorganization in high places.

Even in defeat and humiliation, France speaks of rebuilding. In a proclamation to the people, Minister of Interior Charles Pomaret declared: "Today France must be silent. Her heart will bleed, but she will forge a new hope."

Until Britain and the Axis powers have ended their war, all remains tentative and uncertain for France, and for Europe.

Armistice: Reich's Terms

Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini co-ordinated their armistice terms along lines apparently decided at Munich soon after France asked for a "soldier's peace."

Germany concentrated its immediate attention on using France as a springboard for a threatened attempt to invade the British Isles. Very little can be gathered from the armistice terms concerning the Reich's aims for ultimate disposition of France, beyond an expressed intention to "limit the occupation of the west coast after ending hostilities with England to the extent absolutely necessary." This of course implies a German victory, far from conceded by the British.

For duration of the war, Germany occupies northern and western France down to a line starting at the Swiss border near Geneva and turning southward near Tours to form a corridor into Spain. This gives Germany control of every continental port along the Atlantic north of Spain, along the English Channel, and up the coast of Norway into the Arctic Ocean.

In addition to the sea and air bases for use against Britain, this occupied zone is relied on by Berlin to supply a land link for passage through Spain of supplies from the outside world. Britain's naval blockade becomes correspondingly extended and difficult.

French arms must be laid down, and no new ones built without consent of the Axis. France will be permitted an armed force to preserve internal order and defend its colonies, but the extent of these forces will be decided by the Axis. Captured arms are taken for use against Britain.

The French Navy was to be surrendered intact, and demobilized with the exception of units for mine-sweeping, coastal patrol, or colonial protection. Both Germany and Italy solemly declared they would not use the Fleet themselves, nor make demands on it in the final settlement.

But the Fleet did not yield so easily. Powerful units reportedly steamed from Gibraltar to ports in French African colonies, notably Casablanca on the open Atlantic, reportedly for a "fight to the finish" against the Axis at Britain's side.

France is totally deprived of the airways, even for private flying, except with German approval.

Harbors, docks, and industrial facilities, must be turned over in usable condition, or restored on demand.

Wireless communications are cut off.

Transit of goods between Germany and Italy across unoccupied French territory is to be fully granted.

French prisoners of war remain in custody, but all Germans are to be freed at once.

The armistice holds "until conclusion of a peace treaty." But a cudgel of considerable power, held over France by both Germany and Italy, is a clause under which the Reich can annul the armistice if France fails to "fulfill the obligations it assumes under the agreement." The Axis remains sole interpreter of whether this clause has been violated.

Armistice: Italy's Terms

An unexpected moderation pervaded Rome's demands. No mention was made of Corsica, Suez, Tunis, or Nice. These had been shouted repeatedly during the pre-war period. Only a strip of Alpine territory inland to Switzerland and 50 kilometers, or about 31 miles wide, is to be demilitarized. Italian troops stand on their advanced lines, in no case more than a dent in the French frontier.

In Africa, Italy imposes a demilitarized zone between Libya and the French colonies of Algeria, French West Africa, and French Equatorial Africa. This zone is up to 200 kilometers wide, or about 125 miles. To expedite Italy's war against Britain, France is required to turn over Djibouti and the French section of the railway to Addis Ababa in Ethiopia. The coast of French Somaliland is demilitarized, as are other French ports, chiefly in the Mediterranean, at Toulon, Oran, Ajaccio, and Bizerte.

The rest of Italy's terms parallel those of Germany.

Clearly the full scope of Rome's ambitions has not been written into the armistice. Final settlement with France waits on the outcome of Italy's still uncertain war with Britain.

Turkey Moves Fleet

Few are the remaining independent nations of Europe. Turkey watched Rumania bow the neck, and then moved two-thirds of its fleet through the Bosporus into the Black Sea.

Havana Parley

The 21 American Nations decided to meet at Havana on July 17 and reassess their mutual future in view of events since they met at Panama last October. Two dominant issues underlie the call—1: The proposed billion-dollar trade cartel to counter a possible "Barter Blitzkrieg." 2: The question of control over French and Netherlands colonies in the Western Hemisphere, now that those Nations have been invaded in Europe.

Japanese Envoy Urges Closer Bonds With U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The "world-shaking" events of recent months have greatly increased the importance of strengthening the ties between the United States and Japan, according to Kensuke Horinouchi, Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

"At a time when all nations are gripped by anxiety and apprehension, the traditionally peaceful relations between America and Japan take on a new significance," Mr. Horinouchi said in an address at a Japan Day dinner at the Astor Hotel here last night. Today is "Japan Day" at the New York World's Fair.

"The present trend of world affairs," he continued, "is towards a new type of international coordination. Apparently there are to be a number of great regional confederations of nations based on geographic and economic mutuality of interests. The Nations of this Western Hemisphere are moving toward a stronger kind of Pan-American Union. In the Far East, Japan, China and Manchouko are laying the foundation for co-operation and unity among the peoples of East Asia. There will probably be some similar developments in Europe, regardless of the military outcome of the war."

Mr. Horinouchi said Japan's policy toward the European war was to keep out of the war and to keep it out of East Asia, and enumerated his nation's treaty of friendship with Thailand and her announcement of maintaining the status quo in Netherlands Indies as "tangible evidence of our peaceful intentions."

"It is not too much to say that the United States and Japan have such a common policy with respect to the whole of the Pacific area—that is, to keep the Pacific peaceful and free from the effects of the war in Europe," he asserted. "If each of our two nations works toward that end, it is certain that peace and trade of the Pacific can be preserved."

The Japanese Ambassador said the open door policy in regard to China applies in areas under Nipponese domination.

Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York State, also spoke at the dinner in commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Japan.

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Mexico's Friendlier Attitude Seen as Conference Factor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—The present improvement in Mexican-American relations will have important repercussions at the coming special meeting of the 21 Pan-American nations at Havana, July 17, at which the United States hopes for the formulation of a comprehensive new world agreement on trade and defense, according to State Department opinion.

Pointing out that the Latin-American nations have always judged the sincerity of the United States' "good neighbor" policy by its treatment of its smaller Latin-American neighbors, Department officials predicted that the recent, pronounced pro-United States sentiment in high official Mexican circles will do much to overcome remaining doubts as to "Yankee imperialism."

The State Department is known to be particularly pleased with recent statements of prominent Mexican officials declaring their solidarity with the United States in the matter of New World defense and opposition to European totalitarianism. In taking this stand, Mexico is seen here as acting as intermediary between the United States and those countries which might still be hesitating over the wisdom of tying their defense too closely to that of the "Colossus of the North."

"Fifth Column" Watched

Most observers here believe that the sudden cordiality on the part of Mexico stems from apprehension over the extent of "fifth column" activities in Latin America and over the possibility that events in Europe and Asia may suddenly leave it without a market for its oil exports.

Having tolerated a fair measure of Nazi intrigue for the last several years, Mexico recently expelled the leading Nazi agent there. This action was followed by another, equally unexpected, in which V. L. Toledano, head of the powerful Confederation of Mexican Workers and an outspoken Communist sympathizer, came out in support of New World defense and, inferentially, the United States.

The amelioration of Mexican-American relations is also aided, according to the same State Department sources, by the fact that Mexico will elect a new President July 7. This has led to a desire on the part of President Lazaro Cardenas' party not to antagonize the United States, which has always been able to exert strong indirect pressure on influential portions of the Mexican public, thereby jeopardizing the chances of the party's candidate, General Avila Camacho.

On the other hand, the United States has shown its desire to preserve good relations with its southern neighbor despite strong disappointment in the State Department over President Cardenas' refusal to reciprocate America's "good neighborliness" by settling the dispute over compensation for oil property confiscations.

Despite Congressional criticism, the United States has continued to purchase Mexican silver, when a stoppage of such purchases might conceivably induce an economic crisis severe enough to force a return of the confiscated properties. The United States has apparently done nothing to hinder the candidacy of General Camacho, although the more conservative policies of the opposition might make a greater appeal to large blocks of Americans at this time.

As explained by one State Department official, events in Europe have fortified the United States' determination to foster Pan-American good will as a necessary element in New World defense, while the same events have convinced Mexico City that it could have worse neighbors than the United States.

Roosevelt Waits Willkie Call For Talk on Foreign Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—President Roosevelt at a press conference this morning in response to a question said that he would be very glad to talk about a common understanding on foreign affairs with Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican standard-bearer nominated last night.

He made it plain that he would welcome opportunity to engage in such a discussion if Mr. Willkie on his part cared to take part in a conference.

Mr. Roosevelt did more than give merely noncommittal response to the proposal and said that naturally he would be glad to discuss a possible common approach.

Views on Foreign Affairs

The fact that Mr. Willkie's attitude toward the European war and America's part in it has been more closely like that of President Roosevelt's than any of the other Republican candidates led to the belief that a common effort to take foreign affairs out of partisan political debate in the election might be possible.

It has been thought that Mr. Roosevelt might take the intiative in the discussion with his rival. It is recognized that partisan elements within either party might oppose any common understanding between rival leaders. But on the other hand it is felt that the vast majority of voters want America's foreign policy kept from becoming a political football and would welcome a patriotic exploration of common grounds to that end.

Of Unconventional Types

With such a move agitated in the press neither man could disregard such an attempt, it is believed. Also it is in keeping with the character of the two men to adopt unusual and unconventional means of keeping foreign affairs out of domestic politics if there is any common basis for so doing, it is felt by those who have seen Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie in action.

At a press conference here in Washington recently it is recalled that Mr. Willkie appeared to find himself in general agreement with the Administration program on aiding the Allies by means short of war. Whether there is a basis for a common approach will be divulged, however, in the terms of his acceptance of the nomination and the party platform.

Mr. Roosevelt quipped good-humoredly over the Republican nomination today. At the start of his conference he apologized for being late and explained that the White House elevator wasn't working. Somebody had shut the power off, he said. Amid laughter he added that he hoped nobody would draw connotations between this fact and what happened at Philadelphia.

Kerensky Held at London Until Status Is Ascertained

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Alexander Kerensky, head of the first Russian Government after the fall of the Czarist regime, arrived yesterday with refugees from Bordeaux but was required to remain aboard ship until British authorities reach a decision on his status.

Members of his suite said the Nazi Gestapo had put a price on Mr. Kerensky's head and that Adolf Hitler had ordered his arrest. He had made headquarters in Paris until recently and had visited and honeymooned in the United States within the last several months.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Signed: Tax bill estimated to raise an additional $4,692,500,000 in next five years by adding 2,200,000 persons to list of income taxpayers and increasing other taxes; $918,603,000 agriculture bill, including increase for surplus farm products; bill authorizing Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance purchase of strategical war materials; supplemental defense bill giving the War and Navy Departments $1,479,777,147 in cash appropriations and authority to make additional contracts totaling $289,136,761; $1,157,711,357 bill to finance relief for next eight months; $1,023,282,690 appropriation bill for Labor Department, Social Security Board, and other labor agencies; an amendment to the Neutrality Act giving the President authority to send Red Cross vessels into war zones without safe conduct; $85,891,777 second deficiency appropriation bill continuing funds for new defenses against undercover enemies.

Appointed: Donald M. Nelson, Director of the Treasury Department's Procurement Division, to be co-ordinator of all defense purchases made in collaboration with the National Defense Advisory Commission; Daniel Tobin, President of the A. F. of L.'s teamster's union, as administrative assistant in connection with national defense.

Senate and House:

Recessed until July 1.

Departments:

War Department: Awards contracts for sufficient cloth to provide for 1,522,000 uniforms. C. C. C.: Revised regulations to permit enrollment of unemployed young men from families not on relief or in actual need. Export-Import Bank: Granted $20,000,000 trade loan to Argentina for industrial development

Collegiate Peace Crusade to Open

GRANVILLE, Ohio, June 28 (AP)—A collegiate peace crusade is to be carried to women's sewing circles and businessmen's luncheons.

One hundred and ten students—a third of them co-eds—from 64 colleges met today in classrooms of Denison University here to brush up on the history and implications of the present world conflict and methods of peace education.

On July 3 they will launch a nation-wide peace campaign, conducting crossroad forums and speaking before any group interested in preventing war. The eight-week crusade is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, a Quaker organization.

Forests and Market Gardens Enrich Southeast Arkansas

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Arkansas.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Arkansas has 9,112 miles of roads; 2,274 miles are hard surfaced; 5,476 are graveled. I entered the State from Louisiana on a graveled one. I had no map and was traveling in a bus, late at night, through the darkness, so couldn't see. But I am sure the road was graveled. The bus kept jumping up and down like a small boy stamping his feet, and shouted, "Gravel, gravel, gravel!"

We seemed to be going through a vast forest. Settlements were extremely rare. Though I peered intently out, I could but seldom detect lights gleaming in the trees. Occasionally, rain would fall in furious squalls. At long intervals the bus would stop and take on a Negro passenger from out of the gloom.

All was magnificently alluring. Forests, spurts of angry rain, night as vast as a universe, tiny lights once in a while that seemed a hunred miles off, meek black men in solemn black clothes, as silent as lightning bugs in daylight, coming from the wastes, vanishing into the wilderness. It might have been Sudan or Albania; Archangel or Brazil.

I was reminded that it wasn't, as the bus driver shouted, "Arkansaw!" We had crossed the border.

Wood Industry

After a little while we reach a town, Crossett. We pass along wide streets; and I see rows of large, low, white houses, set in ample lawns and closely resembling one another. We skirt around a big, well-lighted lumber mill and stop a moment on Main Street to receive passengers, then speed away, through the ever-continuing woods. As we approach Hamburg, 13 miles further on, a passenger, returning from a short absence, asks,

"Is the wood-pulp mill working?"

"Just ask your nose," replies a seat-mate.

We all sniffed and our noses unanimously said, "It is working."

We were in the midst of one of Arkansas's lumbering centers. Crossett was created by lumber men. Those streets of neat houses were built for mill employees. More than half the State is still covered with timber, most of which is new growth, and some of which is very valuable.

In hard woods, Arkansas ranks second among the Southern States, sixth in pines, fourth in lumber production, third in total value of timber products. It is said that 60 per cent of all Arkansas industrial wage earners depend on forests, which also provide 57 per cent of the total industrial pay rolls. About half of all goods produced in Arkansas secure their raw materials from forests. It is said that in 1936 the value of forest products in Arkansas was $50,000,000, making them third after cotton and live stock, as a source of income.

Town by Town

I had lots of time to think on these things, for a long, gravel road lay ahead. After another hour of traveling, we came to Monticello, with 3,000 inhabitants and many distinctions. On arriving, we unloaded six young men at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The 51 miles from there on to Pine Bluff seemed very long. I had lost my capacity of seeing interesting things in the darkness and only wanted to reach a destination. So I was glad to descend at Pine Bluff's neat, new bus station, shove my main baggage into one of the 10-cent, automatic tin retainers, and with my portfolio strode up the broad, watery, midnight streets, hunting a hotel. It was quietly raining, and the night was very silent. I found large, imposing Hotel Pines and entered its huge lobby. I imagined I was going into a cathedral. No voice spoke, no person was visible. Then I saw two porters sleeping placidly in great soft chairs. As I touched one on the arm he gradually emerged into consciousness. A clerk was summoned, I was duly taken to an agreeable room, and slept my first sleep in Arkansas.

National Park and Forest

Thirty-eight miles northeast of Pine Bluff is one of America's leading rice-growing areas, Arkansas's third most important crop. But one can't see everything in one trip, so instead of going to Stuttgart's rice swamps, I took the bus for the State's fourth largest city, Hot Springs, 72 miles northwest. It lies amid the very extensive Ouachita Woods, and is solely a place for rest and recreation.

Time stops in the woods. Forest shades wipe out all record of a racing sun. But watches go, and bus schedules make imperious demands. So I reluctantly follow winding paths down the hills and embark—or embus—for Arkansas's capital, 60 miles distant, on the Broadway of America.

At the halfway mark I pass Benton, from whose gray bluffs more than half of America's aluminum-yielding bauxite is dug.

In wonderful contrast to these mines is beautiful, exuberant, verdant Little Rock, glowing with flowers, and beckoning from fine buildings.

Capital Back at Work After G. O. P. Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 29

Heigh-ho, heigh-ho
It's back to work we go! . . .

So sang politicians and officials here today in the words of the Wendell Willkie them song as they regretfully shut off radios of the Philadelphia Convention and got back to face the realities of the world crisis and the prospects of the Presidential fight.

The Navy has ordered work begun on 19 new ships—10 destroyers and 9 submarines—and it was indicated that President Roosevelt will ask Congress, which re-convenes next week, for huge additional appropriations for the Army, probably amounting to billions.

The legislative situation as Congress meets again is confused. It is thought possible that Candidate Willkie will demand passage of some of the bills concerned in the Republican platform—changes in the Wagner Act for example, or final adoption of the Hatch and Ramspeck bills to reduce spoils in politics.

Roosevelt and Willkie

A major matter of interest is whether President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie will get together before the election to remove international affairs from the campaign. The two men have not been far apart in their approach to foreign affairs so far, and yesterday President Roosevelt at a press conference told a questioner he would be glad to talk things over with Mr. Willkie.

It is recalled that in 1936 President Roosevelt met Gov. Alf M. Landon at a conference on drought relief which was then a major issue. Mr. Willkie might welcome unconventional short-cuts toward a patriotic objective, it is thought, and co-operation between the two might be easy. President Roosevelt has recently named two Republicans, Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox, to his Cabinet.

Washington is also congratulating Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, who accepted the Republican offer of the Vice-Presidency yesterday. Senator McNary was reluctant to accept the nomination but finally agreed to it like "a good soldier." His Senate term does not expire till 1943, so if defeated he will continue in Congress.

Not Anxious for Job

"I wish they had imposed this chore on someone else," he said yesterday. "However, I'll be a good soldier and do the best I can." Senator McNary is Senate Minority Leader and well liked by everyone, Democrats and Republicans alike. He is not an eloquent speaker but, like Vice-President Garner who was Speaker of the House before his nomination, a friendly and alert leader who is popular on either side.

Senator McNary's views are far apart from Mr. Willkie's, just as he represents the West and agriculture contrasted to Mr. Willkie from the East and public utilities. He recently voted against repeal of the arms embargo, supporting isolationists in the Senate and taking a position just opposite from that now held by Mr. Willkie, his running mate. In fact the two men are as far apart as their geographical position.

He is a strong advocate of high tariffs; he helped override the President's soldiers' bonus veto in 1936. Personally highly agreeable, Mr. McNary on most of his past political record is further from Mr. Willkie, his running mate, than President Roosevelt himself has been, following the ancient political tradition of having a party face two ways at once. It is one of the incongruities of American politics from which the New Deal has not been exempted. Vice-President Garner for example, has almost nothing in common with President Roosevelt's New Deal and Senator McNary seems similarly distant from his running-mate.

Junior Statesmen Reject 'Isms' but Urge Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Neither radical nor strictly conservative, but co-operatively democratic, is the way the Junior Statesmen of America have classified themselves at their second national convention held in this City. Discussions and panels were held on current events, along with debates on a territorial constitution, and on political parties and issues.

Meeting at a time of world crisis, this youth organization of the West, realizing the issues of war, discussed ways to perpetuate and save democracy. Without opposing other youth groups, it has pledged itself never to be controlled by or allied with any group subversive to the American democratic idea. Taking part in proceedings, Prof. E. A. Rogers, President of the Montezuma Mountain School near Los Gatos, Calif., and head of the Junior Statesmen, said:

"We Americans must first know the American way before we try the European way. American youth has opportunities. The American way is the slowest and clumsiest way, but it accomplishes the purpose of self-government and allows each individual opportunity to add something. The trouble is, however, that the individuals have not added enough, so it is the duty of youth to add to the welfare of America, and not to tear it down as subversive elements advocate."

The Junior Statesmen organization was formed in November, 1934, by a group of delegates from seven public high schools, when they met under the direction of Professor Rogers. With enthusiasm and deliberation they devised a plan to educate American youth for statesmanship. Their slogan became "Make Politics a Noble Profession," which they carry out by high standards for candidates for its junior government offices. The object of the organization is to "educate American youth as voters and statesmen and raise their standards in order to save, perpetuate, and develop democracy."

Those called to office this year were:

Richard Trudeau, Seattle, President; Doris Alexander, Oakland, Vice-President; Charles Coffey, Spokane, Justice of the Supreme Court; Fred Dutton, Junior Governor of California; Larry Jaffa, Oakland, Executive Secretary and Comptroller; Catherine McHale, Bremerton; John Smith, Spokane, and Ernest Makino, San Francisco, Supreme Court Justices; Howard Strobel, Pullman, Territorial Commissioner.

In the two organized States of California and Washington, the Junior Statesmen held Legislatures and Congress, passing bills and holding referendums. Between sessions of the Legislatures, the chapters of the organization actually participate in affairs of the day. They visit city halls, attend public meetings, contact actual problems, and take reports back to their classes for discussion. The chapters must have a teacher or principal sponsor; and in most cities they work with the social civics classes of school.

As the Junior Statesmen are fully organized only in the two states, they have a territorial government pro tempore until five states are organized, when they will become a national government.

Ousted Students May Be Readmitted

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 28 (AP)—Members of the American Student Union to whom the University of Michigan had closed its doors may be accepted again as students.

It was reported today that the seven students, now on summer vacation, would be permitted to re-register for classes if they promise to abide by University policies.

Alexander G. Ruthven, President of the University, who recently said the University "welcomes only students who are convinced that democracy is the ideal form of government for a civilized people," had advised the students that they would not be re-admitted.

The Student Union, a campus group, circulated petitions demanding reinstatement of the penalized members and charging that readmission had been refused them because they "spoke out against war plans and war forces, against all violations of civil and academic liberties."

German-Born Pastor Is Denied Citizenship

ELIZABETH, N. J. (AP)—Judge Lloyd Thompson on June 28 refused American citizenship to the Rev. Herman W. Beuttler, Pastor of Ebenezer Pentecostal Church and a native of Germany, because he would not swear to bear arms in service of the country.

"I would gladly lay down my life rather than injure my adopted country," he told the court. "I am willing to die for my country, but not to kill for it."

He said Washington had exempted his sect from bearing arms because of opposition on spiritual grounds.

Stratoliners Ordered On Western's Route

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29 (AP)—Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., will place five new 33-passenger stratoliners in service July 8, cutting the flying time between Los Angeles and New York by about two hours, the line President, Jack Frye, said today.

The stratoliners, Mr. Frye said, will be the first four-motored planes assigned to a domestic route.

Their schedule calls for an eastbound transcontinental flight of 13 hours, 40 minutes, and westbound of 15 hours, 8 minutes.

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In Their Hour of Triumph

Wide World

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie

Smilingly acknowledge the cheers of their campaign workers and well-wishers after the nomination of Mr. Willkie for President by the Republican Convention.

Willkie Promises 'Crusade' And Calls for Party Unity

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (AP)—Wendell Willkie, presidential nominee, made the following address yesterday to the Republican National Convention:

I doubt if in the history of American political conventions any convention has ever been presided over with more impartiality, more fairness, and more ability than this one has been presided over by Joe Martin.

I want to say to the members of this convention that as your nominee I stand before you without a single pledge, promise, or understanding of any kind except for the advancement of your cause and the preservation of American democracy.

It is a moving and appealing and almost overwhelming thing to be the nominee of a great free convention of this kind.

I doubt if any man who has not experienced it could imagine and understand the full import of the emotion it brings to one when such obligations come to him.

I wanted to come here to you this afternoon, not to discuss policies or principles, but merely to thank you, to express my appreciation, and to tell you of the deep sense of dedication I feel to the cause that you have asked me to lead.

Democracy and our way of life is facing the most crucial test it has ever faced in all its long history; and we here are not Republicans, alone, but Americans, to dedicate ourselves to the democratic way of life in the United States because here stands the last firm, untouched foothold of freedom in all the world.

And as your nominee I expect to conduct a crusading, aggressive, fighting campaign to bring unity to America, to bring the unity of labor and capital, agriculture and manufacturer, farmer and worker, and all classes to this great cause of the preservation of freedom.

I think as one who has been a member of each of those classes in the course of my brief life, I understand that in America we all have a common purpose at this time that this way of life shall not pass from this earth. For the rehabilitation of American economy; for the building of an adequate defense so that no dictator, however strong, may seek to strike; for the unity of our people; for calling again America to its great tradition of progress. I pledge myself to you, and I ask each of you to join with me in this great crusade.

Forty-eight days ago, and only 48 days ago, I started out to preach to the American people the doctrine of unity, the doctrine of the destiny of America, and the fact that I am the nominee of this convention at this times proves conclusively how appealing is this simple doctrine to the American people.

So you Republicans, I call upon you to join me, help me. The cause is great. We must win. We cannot fail if we stand together in one united fight. I thank you.

Now I am going to sleep for a week!

Wide World

Philip H. Willkie

The son of the Republican candidate for President.

Legion to Teach Military Tactics

HOUSTON, Texas, June 29 (AP)—A National Committeeman for the American Legion asserts that the Legion will teach elementary military tactics to United States citizens under a broad security program it has planned to promote "a defense system equal to that of any major power."

The project will be announced in detail later, but an outline was released June 27 at a preparedness mass meeting.

Dr. W. J. Danforth of Fort Worth, Texas National Executive Committeeman of the Legion, said the organization of World War veterans would organize "security defense units" composed of American citizens over the age of 18 who could qualify for service. He said leaders who had themselves been trained would instruct the units.

"These units will be charged with specific duties concerning the security of the community in which they are organized and will be ready upon the call of the community, state, or nation."

Naming of Willkie 'Blow to Hitler'

LONDON, June 29 (AP) — The British news agency Reuters quotes "well informed British circles" as saying that the nomination of Wendell Willkie by the Republican National Convention was "a direct blow to Hitler."

"In spite of the strength of isolationist sentiment at the Convention," it was stated, "a wave of feeling seemed to come from outside the convention walls and push Mr. Willkie into the lead.

"The nomination of a candidate so friendly to the cause of democracy as Mr. Willkie has shown himself to be must, frankly, be a source of great pleasure to this beleaguered Island."

Autographs to Help Red Cross Proposed

HOLLYWOOD, Calf. (AP)—Miss Bette Davis, screen actress, suggested June 26 to the Motion Picture Relief Fund a plan for aiding the Red Cross by selling stars' autographs, all proceeds to go to war relief.

She proposed sale of three-cent stamps in theaters that would entitle purchasers to the signature of a movie personality of their choice. Five-cent stamps would bring an autographed picture.

"I have always been against selling autographs," she explained, "but I believe movie fans would gladly pay such a trifling sum if they knew the proceeds would go to the Red Cross."

Automotive Research

The automobile industry is responsible for one-fourth of the research laboratories in the United States.

Nevada Tells Golden Gate Visitor Of Low Tax Rate and Travel Charms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay—Among the exhibits in the Hall of Western States at the Golden Gate International Exposition, Nevada's offers a challenge as a "sound State." It proclaims to all visitors that its tax rate has just been reduced 20 per cent to 58 cents on $100 of assessed valuation.

Huge silver dollars fastened on the wall show a small slice cut out, representing this single tax. "The balance is yours," says the script. Then the question is asked, "How much of your dollar is not taxed in your State?"

Yes, a single tax, and that one low, is the theme of Nevada at the Exposition.

Displays of minerals offer special interest to a geologist.

Attracting much notice is the product of three tribes of Indians, the Washoes, Paiutes, and Shoshones, who exhibit their hand carving and basket weaving under the trademark, "Wa-Pai-Shone." A member is always on hand executing some handicraft.

A working model of Boulder Dam attracts wide attention. In addition there are historical and pictorial exhibits of the Rockies, the Desert, Ruth Copper Pit, Valley of Fire, the Lost City of the Pueblos, Fort Churchill, established in 1860 to check Indian uprisings, Cathedral Spire, Pyramid Lake, and Virginia City.

Even Firearms Are Fingerprinted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAUWATOSA, Wis.—A system of "fingerprinting" firearms belonging to private citizens has been inaugurated here recently. A Firearms Registration Bureau, believed to be the first of its kind in the country, is now being operated by the Police Department; and individuals who own firearms are being urged to have them registered So far, approximately a hundred persons have done so.

The "fingerprinting" consists of firing sample bullets into a specially constructed steel chamber. One sample bullet, together with the serial number and type of gun from which it was fired, as well as the name and address of the owner of the gun, is kept at police headquarters here; another bullet and similar information is sent to the Department of Justice in Washington.

According to Police Chief Louis R. Wrasse, this registration is expected to help materially in tracing stolen firearms, and in tracing ownership of guns used in accidental or criminal shootings.

Young Folks Find Farms In Minnesota Attractive

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—The farm-to-city migration in Minnesota has slowed perceptibly. Today there are approximately 25,000 more persons in the 15-to-24 year group on the State's farms than 10 years ago.

Dr. Lowry Nelson, sociologist at the University of Minnesota farm school, explained that there has been a sizable increase in the number of persons in that age group in the last decade, and that urban unemployment has made city life less attractive to farm boys and girls.

Nazi Consul Asks Inquiry In Los Angeles Detention

LOS ANGELES, June 29 (AP)—A speedy grand jury investigation of Herbert Höhne, a Nazi held on a charge of failure to register as a foreign agent, is urged by Dr. Georg Gyssling, German Consul.

Dr. Gyssling charged in an interview that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents had violated diplomatic procedure by opening one of two letters given to Mr. Höhne by Capt. Fritz Weidemann, German Consul General at San Francisco, for delivery to German legations in Central America.

McNary Work Record Long; Talks Little

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Oregon's Senator Charles H. McNary—nominated for Vice-President by the Republican convention—may not have invented farm relief, but he had it down to a fine art years ago.

Veteran of 23 years in the Senate, the Willamette Valley crossroads lawyer and filbert rancher was one of the early leaders of the "farm bloc."

He was co-author of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, the major legislation for farmers' aid introduced prior to the AAA. It twice passed Congress, but was vetoed by President Coolidge.

Legislation to assist farm interests has been Senator McNary's primary objective since he was named to the Senate in 1917.

Senator McNary is credited by his friends with being responsible for the broadcasting of crop and market conditions by the Department of Agriculture; instrumental in establishment of the primary wheat markets statutes; and having pioneered the field of Federal advances to farmers when he secured loans to livestock and grain growers from the World War Finance Corporation.

Some Republicans have criticized him since 1933 for supporting part of the Roosevelt Administration's legislative program, including farm benefit payments and public power projects.

The Oregonian has a homespun pioneer background. He was born in Salem, the little capital of Oregon, on June 12, 1874, the tenth child of a family which had trekked across the Oregon trail to settle in the fir timberlands.

In the Senate, Senator McNary is rated by his colleagues as one of the deftest and least voluble members. He is generally credited with authorship of Republican strategy in the fight against increasing the Supreme Court at President Roosevelt's behest. He counseled the Party to "lay low" and let a schism start among the Democrats before the Republicans came out in the open.

In his votes since 1933, Senator McNary — though minority leader—was enrolled in favor of AAA, NRA, social security, TVA and other long-range social reforms.

Friend Downtown Told Mrs. McNary About Nomination

SALEM, Ore., June 29 (AP)—Mrs. Charles L. McNary returned home from a shopping trip yesterday a little out of breath. Someone downtown told her her husband had just been given the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination.

"I was never so surprised in my life," she said, "I didn't even know Charles was up for the Vice-Presidency.

"The last I knew—after listening to reports on the Convention yesterday—was that he did not win the presidential nomination," the wife of Oregon's "Charlie" explained.

Until she hears from Senator McNary, she said she had no plans for the immediate future.

She shares her husband's interest in growing flowers, but her chief interests are her husband and their little daughter, Charlotte.

Mr. and Mrs. McNary were married in 1923. He was a widower. She was the former Cornelia Morton of Washington, D. C., his secretary. She formerly lived in Chicago.

Co-operative League Formed by Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore. — Formation of the Pacific Coast Student Co-operative League, which plans to become a part of the national organization of co-operatives, was completed by representatives from more than a dozen colleges and universities of the Pacific Coast who met on the University of Oregon campus June 10 to 15. More than 60 delegates represented student co-operative low-cost living organizations embracing a membership of more than 2,500.

The League will have for its aim furthering and making more efficient the work of the organizations. In co-operative houses students, by doing much of their own work, have in many institutions cut living costs in half without sacrificing other advantages enjoyed by those living in dormitories or fraternities.

Monterrey Police Form Consumer Co-operative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A Consumers Co-operative, capitalized at 5,000 pesos or $837, and holding a 5,000-peso credit advanced by a local bank has just been formed by the Monterrey police force, each member holding a membership worth 20 pesos. The Co-operative will purchase all necessities for the policemen and their families, from foodstuffs to clothing.

This is yet another of the many consumers co-operatives being formed in North Mexico, to take care of rising living costs in a time of unsettled currency and other economic problems, which press especially heavily on people in the lower and medium-low income groups.

'Charming Lady' From Indiana Stands New Limelight Well

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 29—For a woman who hadn't had her picture taken for 20 years, Mrs. Wendell Willkie is standing up well under the barrage of publicity descending upon her since her husband was nominated for the Presidency.

She went before the Republican National Convention with her husband at its closing session yesterday, smiled in response to Chairman Joseph W. Martin's introduction of her as "the charming lady who is to be next mistress of the White House," but ventured no compliment in return. That she left for her husband, who is considerably bigger and more daring than she.

Newspapermen who at first thought that Mrs. Willkie was being snobbish in avoiding them at the Convention, finally decided that she was definitely shy. She as much as admitted it to them, when she finally did agree to see them and asked them to help her out if she said anything she shouldn't.

Despite her 10 years residence on Fifth Avenue, Edith Willkie still belongs to Rushville, Ind., home of former Republican "boss" James E. Watson, and of salt-rising bread.

Mrs. Robert A. Taft wore the same red straw hat at every convention session and was easy to spot. Mrs. Willkie wore a different one each time so she wouldn't be recognized.

Mrs. Willkie frankly admits that she's going to have to make a big readjustment in her complacent life with her husband and son this summer. Her leisure time activities of reading and going to the art museums of New York will be disrupted by campaign trips with her husband and the necessity of meeting thousands of new people every week.

Those who know Edith Willkie don't think for a moment that she'll have any real difficulty meeting her new responsibilities. Right now she seems more like "one of the girls" than a President's wife.

Though her husband has been making $75,000 a year as President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, the Willkies are not given to display. A single strand of pearls and a diamond wrist watch are Mrs. Willkie's usual pieces of jewelry.

Mrs. Willkie's one-time boss from Rushville, Miss Mary Sleeth, "held her hand" during the first press conference at the Warwick Hotel here. "She was head librarian; I was assistant," Mrs. Willkie explained. "She started me on a career, but Wendell Willkie stopped it after four years."

Already experienced in the ways of Washington is Mrs. Charles L. McNary, wife of the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee. Mrs. McNary is the Senator's second wife. Before their marriage in 1923 was Miss Cornelia W. Morton of of Chicago, Ill. The McNarys have one child, a little daughter, and during the congressional sessions make their home at the Mayflower Hotel, along with numerous Cabinet officers and Members of Congress. The McNary home is in Salem, Oregon.

Roosevelt Unity Program Indorsed by Tammany Hall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The 154-year-old Society of Tammany, whose founding in the days of the American Revolution furnished the patriotic back-log for the political organization of Tammany Hall, sets its signature to the movement for national unity behind President Roosevelt's defense program.

The stand was taken at the anniversary celebration in Tammany Hall June 27 to the theme that "only in preparedness is there protection; only in protection is there peace." Speakers stressed the necessity for Government, industry, labor and the people striving as one, to equip the nation against warlike eventuality. The meeting heard messages from President Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman urging a national rededication to the Democratic ideals of liberty and freedom.

Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Commandant of the Third Naval District, set the tone of the meeting when he said that the country's regular armed forces knew, "as did General Washington, that to be prepared is one of the most effectual means of preventing war," and were predicating their present efforts on that basis, to cope with a world in which the word of nations was "as poor as their bond."

Further, he said: "The one thing that the people of this country ought to fear more than getting into war, is that of going into war unprepared and not coming out victorious. From recent cataclysmic events, we have learned that the risk of war is too great not to have done the utmost in preparation for every evetuality. Though we may not become embroiled in the present war, nevertheless we must be prepared for a future conflict along the same lines, if and when it comes. Not since the Civil War have the liberty and independence of these United States been jeojardized as now."

The President's message to the Society called for the maintenance at any cost of "the democratic way of life"; and Governor Lehman urged that each citizen accept his responsibility for facing the problems which today put democracy "under threat," and work shoulder to shoulder to meet it.

Rockefeller Estate Gift To New Jersey County

TOMS RIVER, N. J., June 29 (AP)—The 610-acre Lakewood estate formerly occupied by the late John D. Rockefeller was accepted yesterday by the Ocean County Board of Freeholders as a gift from John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The county will take possession July 1 of the estate, which it plans to use for public park, recreation and welfare purposes.

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World's Economic Power Explored for Peace Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 29—The International Institute of Agriculture, having succeeded in retaining 75 per cent of its staff and the allegiance of 48 countries assuring funds for six months, is throwing its full resources into a study of how to rebuild the economic world when peace comes.

At a moment when the League of Nations has reluctantly dismissed the remnants of its staff, the Rome Institute represents one of the few international organizations to escape collapse in Europe. While not an integral part of the League, and founded before the League, the Institute co-operated closely with Geneva.

In the current annual meeting, delegates from many lands turned momentarily from pressing war questions to explore a program of future peace action that divides into two phases.

First, a highly important gap in the available facts is to be filled There exists today no adequate, up-to-date survey of the new mixture of autarchy and trade which the modern world has produced.

Full Survey of Resources

The institute is equipped with long experience in the marshaling of such facts in the field of agriculture. It therefore proposes to determine precisely how much the various countries have been able to produce at home, what their resources will permit them to produce with the new techniques which have been devised under the spur of military necessity, and how much they still must purchase abroad. These facts will be assembled in the light of the needs and growth of each country's population.

The second stage is that of analysis.

Here the Institute's officials are prepared to work in tentative terms until the war is over. Not until then, it is explained at the headquarters here, will it be known to what degree armaments, and the military need for autarchy, will be continued or relaxed. But in due time, an international decision must be made as to the new balance to be struck between trade in world markets and production at home.

It is proposed that each nation will then have before it the newly collected facts of the Institute, showing both its abilities and the comparative costs it will have to pay for home crops and those purchased abroad. Then it will be much easier for individual countries and the community of nations to choose their new postwar course intelligently.

Elevated to First Place

Decision to begin on this constructive labor was taken at the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Institute, held here May 20 to 22. A resolution outlining the program was introduced by J. Clyde Marquis, Vice-President of the Institute and chairman of the United States delegation. As a matter of form, it was listed as No. 14 on the lost of resolutions. But such was the enthusiasm which greeted the project that by common consent it was lifted to first place and became the keynote of the General Assembly sessions.

Another constructive proposal, also put forward by Mr. Marquis, likewise carried the work of the Institute into new paths. A study of the possibilities of encouraging subsistence farming for the low-income farmer is to be made on an international basis for the first time on a large scale. Organized agriculture has been accused of working primarily for the better situated farmers, Mr. Marquis said, and neglecting those at the bottom of the scale. Therefore the Institute is to use its influence for directing attention and energy toward the more humanitarian and social aspects of the world farm problem.

A report on this subject will be prepared for the next annual session of the Assembly.

Taken As Encouraging Sign

The fact that any meeting of the Institute could be held at all this year was considered most encouraging—by its officers. Ten days before the opening session the great military campaign in the Low Countries began. Nevertheless, delegates were present from all major belligerent countries, and from 47 of the 68 member nations.

During the ceremonies of the first day, held in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel III, the British, French and German Ambassadors to Italy together with their various national delegates to the Assembly sat virtually side by side in the seats of honor.

Social functions were tactfully dispensed with, and all parties plunged into the program before the session with a general agreement that the Institute's work must be carried on.

The officers in charge of the research program believe that an organization of this character is particularly well suited to unsnarling the conflict between autarchy and world trade.

Various Schools of Thought

In the course of collecting and publishing information on world crops, it has gained the confidence of all the various schools of economic thought because of its impartiality. Statistics from countries seeking the utmost in self-sufficiency for war purposes have been patiently correlated with information from the so-called freer trading countries.

A striking example of this collaboration was offered to the delegates. A few days before they convened, a monumental volume assembling much needed information in "World Trade in Agricultural Products" was completed by L. B. Bacon and F. C. Schloemer under the Institute's sponsorship.

Chapters dealing with each country were submited to the agricultural experts of that country. And in order to arrive at a common understanding of how statistics are to be used in these days of propaganda and military supply secrets, there were many discussions between those representing the opposing schools of thought. The substantial agreement of everyone was obtained before the book was published.

Willkie-McNary 'Crusade'

Continued from Page 1

st firm, untouched foothold of reedom in all the world."

The final item of political business which the nominee discussed here this morning concerned the choice of the Chairman of the National Committee and 1940 Campaign Manager. Before the Committee went into session the information was that there would be no question but that John D. M. Hamilton would be re-elected to these twin positions. Mr. Hamilton is favored by powerful leaders within the Party. Mr. Willkie is understood to have approved retaining Mr. Hamilton chiefly because of his intimate knowledge of the party machinery and its working personnel throughout the country.

Great Vote for McNary

Voting overwhelmingly on the first ballot the Vice-Presidential nomination of Senator McNary, the Convention gave to its presidential candidate the man he wanted to have as his running mate, and the Oregon Senator accepted his draft although he explained in Washington that he had never met his new political chief nor had he even seen him.

Senator McNary is considered to contribute balance and strength to the Republican slate for at least three important reasons.

In the first place, Mr. McNary is the outstanding Republican champion of the farmer and long before the defeat of the G. O. P. in 1932 he was initiating and carrying through Congress agricultural measures which Republican Presidents Coolidge and Hoover were just as regularly vetoing.

Again, coming from a State which is the home of one of the New Deal's most ambitious power projects, the Bonneville Dam, Mr. McNary has always pursued a middle-road policy on the utility issue and he supported the administration's appropriations for the great Bonneville project which like the Tennessee Valley project, Mr. Willkie has promised to preserve and administer faithfully and efficiently.

Geographically Balanced

Finally, Mr. McNary adds geographical balance to the ticket. His home state of Oregon is the thriving outpost of the American Northwest where the New Deal has maintained a high level of popularity, and the Senator has a liberal record in Congress by the actual vote and will thereby add substance to Mr. Willkie's record of liberal views.

A member of the Senate for 23 years, Senator McNary is regarded as a political strategist in the best sense of the word, short on speech, long on achievement, highly regarded by his Democratic as well as his Republican colleagues, and his assistance to President Willkie—if elected—in smoothing the relations between the White House and Congress, would be immeasurable.

And now, one final fact about this Convention which most newspaper readers will be ready to concede without argument. The Western Union announces that this convention broke all its records in the number of words sent over its wires from such gatherings—more than 2,500,000 words even before the nomination of the Vice-President, and not counting these you have just read. That's a lot of words, even if they are not laid end to end. We'll not add any more to them.

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No Passports Required To Enter Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 29—Assurances that United States' citizens visiting Canada during 1940 will not require passports were made here this week by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in an official statement to the House of Commons.

This clears up rumors which have been circulating in the United States that Canada would take reciprocal measures to President Roosevelt's order that all Canadians must have passports for travel in America after July 1.

The Canadian Government stresses the fact that all American tourists may enter Canada with the same informality as in previous years, and that they may travel in and through the various provinces as freely as they can move about in the United States.

In order to facilitate crossing the International Boundary in both directions, Canadian officials pointed out that citizens of the United States by naturalization will be required to show their naturalization certificates, and citizens of other countries will be called upon to establish their legal admission to the United States either by record of admission or certificate of reentry. While citizens of enemy countries will be subject to restrictions, tourists from friendly or neutral countries will continue to be welcomed as they have been in the past.

Mere Formality

United States motorists, who account for 90 per cent of Canadian tourist travel, may, as previously, obtain passes for their cars in a few minutes. Upon returning to the States proper identification is the only formality.

Canada, as it is pointed out by Col. James L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, needs the American dollar to carry on its war effort.

"It knows one of the best ways to obtain American dollars is to sell American citizens something worth their money. It knows that the best thing we have to offer American citizens is the opportunity to spend happy, carefree days in this lovely land where neighborly hands are always ready with the handclasp of friendly welcome."

No Charge for Visas

While Canadians will need passports for American travel there will be no charge for visas, United States officials say. To facilitate issue of visas the United States Government has expanded its consular service in Canada, opening four new consular offices for the sole purpose of performing visa services.

There is a big demand for the new 12-month $1 passports being issued to Canadians desiring to visit the United States after July 1. Inquiries have been coming in by the thousands, Canadian officials report. Before passports are issued, inquiries from passport agencies all over Canada must be directed to Ottawa. The passport office here has been expanded and the personnel doubled to handle the work.

Dynamic Program To Aid Democracy Offered at Forum

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 29 (AP)—The United States has three possible alternatives for a policy should Germany win the war, William I. Stone, Vice-President of the Foreign Policy Association, believes.

One, he told an Association institute at its opening here last night, is military dictatorship and frank imperialism, with the use of a "big stick" in Mexico and South America. A second is appeasement with a "back to business as usual" attitude.

The third, which Mr. Stone described as a "dynamic program for democracy," would include a planned economy for the Western Hemisphere, governmental intervention designed to offer people in the Hemisphere a higher standard of living and "something more than came from the old imperialism."

The institute, which will continue for 10 days, is being held on the Muhlenberg College campus. It is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee.

Driving Schools Achieve Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

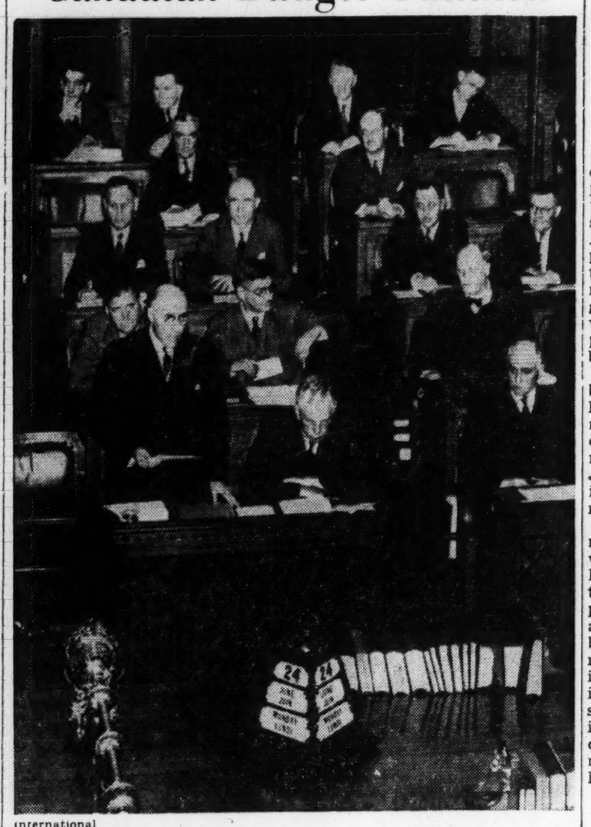
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Safety Driving schools in Columbia and Orangeburg, operated through the co-operation of the South Carolina State highway patrol, the Columbia police department, and the WPA, are proving their value and general practicability by genuine results produced. Their development represents one of the most popular and fruitful safety enterprises ever attempted in this State.

Columbia's school is now training its second class of students, comprising 50 persons who are interested in learning to drive properly and with full knowledge of the traffic rules of Columbia and of South Carolina.

Although the present class is restricted to 50 persons, 125 persons were on file seeking admittance. A new class will be formed when the present group completes its training about June 1.

All future classes will be limited to 50 persons, as was done in the second group.

Canadian Budget Outlined



International

Parliament Told of Wartime Cost Sheet

J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, shown giving his address in which he disclosed the billion-dollar budget.

Canada Raises Import Wall To Save American Dollars

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 29—Canada is taking prompt and strong action to curtail the importation of consumer goods from the United States and thus to conserve its store of American dollars for purely war purchases.

The first drastic step in this direction will be to reduce and perhaps finally to eliminate the use of American gasoline throughout western Canada. Instead, Canada is going to develop its own Alberta oil resources on a large scale to serve the whole territory from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast and part of Ontario as well. Methods of achieving this result, either by price-fixing or freight-rate reductions, are being worked out here now, after the appointment of a controller with full authority over the whole oil industry.

This program follows swiftly on the forecasts of J. L. Ralston's recent budget speech. As an immediate policy to conserve foreign exchange, Colonel Ralston announced that Canada would impose an exchange tax of 10 per cent—in effect a tariff—on all goods imported from non-Empire countries, which means chiefly from the United States. With the existing tariffs and with the present exchange rate of 11 per cent, against the Canadian dollar, this raises a general tariff wall of perhaps 50 per cent, against American goods.

Wall May Go Higher

But if this is not sufficient to conserve Canada's supply of American dollars, Colonel Ralston proposes to go further. In a little-noted passage he said that it might be necessary "from time to time, in respect of certain classes of civilian imports, (to) take other measures of a nonfiscal character for the purpose of meeting this vital need."

The first of these "other measures" is the plan to make a large part of Canada self-supporting so far as gasoline is concerned. Alberta today is producing 24,000 barrels of gasoline a day with wells rationed. This output could be increased to 35,000 barrels immediately, or enough to supply all the prairie and British Columbia market. With new oil fields proved and ready for early production, the total output could be largely increased and part of the eastern Canadian market supplied.

This plan, of course, will be a blow to American oil companies now doing a large business in western Canada. However, they will still be able to ship large quantities of fuel oil into British Columbia since Alberta is unable to supply this commodity.

The Government's next step to conserve exchange was an announcement that no passports would be required of American tourists entering this country. While the United States will require Canadians to carry passports after July 15, Canada will not retaliate, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said, and the reason is obvious. This country needs every American dollar it can lay its hands on and is anxious for Americans to come north, bringing American money with them.

Passport Case Explained

But the effect of the new American passport regulations has been a serious set-back to the tourist business. Government and private travel agencies report widespread cancellations of hotel and train reservations by Americans who believe, wrongly, that they will have difficulty crossing the border. The United States regulations obviously have confused the average American traveler and Canada will be unable to dissipate this misunderstanding in time to prevent a large drop in its expected tourist movement.

How serious all this is for Canada was clearly intimated by Colonel Ralston in his budget speech. He showed that in the eight months ending April 1, 1940, Canadian imports from non-Empire countries—almost entirely the United States—increased by $171,000,000 over the total for the same period a year before. At the same time Canadian exports to these countries increased by only $86,000,000. Thus an adverse merchandise balance of only $18,000,000 in 1938-39 increased to an adverse balance of $102,000,000 in 1939-40.

Lately, Colonel Ralston said, Canada's purchases of war materials from the United States had increased this unfavorable balance. "It is apparent," he added, "that already there has developed, between consumers and private business on the one hand, and the Government and firms supplying Government orders on the other, an active competition for foreign exchange with which to purchase imports."

War Materials First

The Government, he said, must make sure that requirements for war materials take precedence over civilian imports. At the same time imports by industries which use them in building up Canadian exports must take precedence over imports of goods used by Canadians, since Canada must maintain its export trade.

The obvious fact is that Canada will have only a certain amount of American exchange this year—how much, no one can foresee. If this amount is not sufficient to pay for essential imports of war materials and ordinary consumer goods as well, Canadians will have to curtail their normal buying of American articles. The Federal Government, through its foreign exchange control board, must issue permits to all persons desiring American exchange. It can easily refuse them if the need arises.

In the end, the United States will probably do a larger business in Canada this year than formerly, but it will be to a great extent in war goods. Exporters of luxury products are almost certain to feel a reduction in Canadian business. This country has no desire to decrease trade, and has worked for years to obtain a reduction of tariff barriers between itself and its neighbor. But for the moment it has no option. It simply lacks American dollars and can get them only selling goods to the United States or by liquidating its American securities, which it may yet have to do.

Fiscal basis of Canada rebuilt by war budget: Financial Page.

Australia Rations 'Gas'

MELBOURNE, June 29 (CP)—Rationing of gasoline will begin in Australia in August with the object of reducing consumption from the present annual rate of 350,000,000 gallons to 250,000,000 gallons.

Reduction in motorcar sales since the original announcement of gasoline rationing has brought idleness to hundreds employed in large motorcar assembly and body-building plants, including General Motors and the Ford Company of Australia. Hundreds of others are working part-time. General Motors will shortly discharge 1,000 workers. It is hoped, however, to employ these men in the manufacture of war materials.

As the domestic supply of gasoline from native oil does not exceed 10,000 gallons a year, Australia will encourage production of gas from charcoal and foster measures for supplying other liquid fuels.

Shale deposits in New South Wales are expected soon to be able to produce 10,000,000 gallons of oil annually. The 1,000,000 gallons of power alcohol produced annually from sugar cane and molasses may be increased to 4,000,000 gallons. Gas works produce 4,000,000 gallons of benzol annually.

The oil produced from Australian shale will be protected against refined gasoline for 15 years by a duty of seven pence a gallon. Gasoline refined in Australia will be protected against crude petroleum by a duty of five pence a gallon provided it is in production in the next two months.

Canadian-American Friendship Extolled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLAINE, Wash. — Canadian-American friendship was stressed by citizens of both Nations who met recently at the Peace Arch built near here at the Canadian border on the main connecting highway.

The gathering was sponsored by branches of the Women's International League for Peace and freedom.

Mrs. Marie Planta of Vancouver and Senator Mary Farqueharson of Seattle were co-chairmen for the occasion. Speakers included Dr. W. G. Black of the University of British Columbia, the Rev. S. T. Pagesmith, First Unitarian Church, Vancouver, Profs. Burt Farqueson of the University of Washington, and Bert G. Mitchet of the Washington Technical Institute of Seattle.

Shift in Guam View Pleasing To Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Far East Americans, irrespective of occupation or political affiliation, seem as a whole to welcome the Congressional reversal of view on Guam Although in Washington it appears that many felt Guam was to be made into a strongly foreified naval base which would be regarded by Japan as an act of provocation, the actual facts of the project seem at no time to have been so extreme.

Latest word is that Guam is to be an "aviation and submarine listening post," and while this may be some advance on the earlier plan, it certainly does not represent anything like the use Japan would make of the island if it happened to be a matter of reversed positions.

Guam's harbor needs improvement. There are several reasons why provision should be made for land planes, one being the trend toward use of land rather than sea planes for ordinary commercial airline flights over water. Many believe that the flying boat is rapidly becoming obsolete because its heavy hull cuts down payload, it is relatively slow, and the chief security of either land or sea craft in flying over long stretches of ocean lies in the use of two or more engines, none of which is likely to fail.

A Point for Protest

Improvement of such a strategically located island as Guam is generally felt here to be such an obviously desirable action, from the American point of view, as hardly to be subject to debate. This is felt to be realized in Japan, but the Japanese press and diplomats are accustomed to raising a considerable uproar over anything in which they may get American isolationist support.

It seems improbable that there will be much Nipponese agitation at the present time, however, because the march of events has obviously built up a greater world consciousness on the part of the American people within recent months. The Japanese time their protests skillfully and seldom waste effort, or expose themselves to needless rebuffs, when it is felt that they cannot catch any wave of sentiment within the United States.

In general it appears that the Japanese are currently laboring under a number of severely repressed emotions concerning various places to the southward. A most conspicuous recent example is the Netherlands Indies, obviously a most tempting field for Japanese exploitation if there were any possible way to devise a good excuse for going in.

"Explosion" Over Quota Law

The recent Philippine law limiting immigration to 500 persons a year for each nation had for a long time caused candidly expressed dissatisfaction among the Chinese, but Japan kept completely quiet until the law was obviously about to be passed, when there was such a sudden explosion of Nipponese annoyance as to make it seem to uninformed outsiders that the law must be aimed almost exclusively at Japan—which of course was in no wise the case.

It was the frown of Uncle Sam which finally did most to still the Japanese outcry on each of these occasions but no one can tell when the staff of the Japanese Navy might decide to emulate the Army by taking bit in its teeth and attempting a test. America has been publicized in the Far East as a "bluffer" and the Japanese never have been able to make up their minds fully as to just how far this may be true as regards possible naval action.

On the economic front, Washington's denunciation of the Japan-American trade treaty was so stunning a shock, and an act so fraught with obvious and most dangerous potentialities, that even the continued presence of the United States Navy in Hawaiian waters is probably less a deterrent than the prospect of drastic economic punishment at the hands of America.

The Japanese are sensitive to psychological trends, in spite of their frequent protestations that they know nothing of either propaganda or diplomacy. And they are none too sure but that some day soon Washington may drop something heavy.

Nazi Rules Shown Enforced On Food and Clothing Buying

By Ann Cardwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS (Delayed) — Anyone curious about life in Germany today has only to follow the German papers and that curiosity will be satisfied.

During the past autumn and winter, which I spent in Bucharest and Budapest, I had ample opportunity to learn much about what was going on there as reported by the German dailies, as the hotels and news stands were always well supplied with them.

Since my coming to Paris, a brochure in French has come into my hands that will give the average person who has no access to these papers a good summary of certain phases of German publishing, as this brochure is nothing more nor less than a collection of quotations from the Nazi press. The material has been gathered and organized under two main heads—economic and moral. Under each are sub-heads. The first or economic deals with such things as food, clothing, and fuel regulations. The second includes five separate points of official pressure, isolation from the rest of the world, increase in immorality and crime, relations with Polish prisoners engaged in labor, and critics of the Nazi regime.

Over and over, the German press and radio have asserted that there is plenty of food for all. But there are detailed instructions to mothers about how little is really necessary for the children, warnings about using too much fat in sandwiches for school lunches, praise of black bread and the information that the use of white bread in France is responsible for the low birth rate there, restrictions in the use of eggs—one per person a month in some districts, none at all in others.

Reserves of potatoes were low so no one was permitted to buy unless he was absolutely out of all other food. It was forbidden to feed bread scraps to animals. Cocoa is replaced by a substitute powder characterized as "much more nourishing."

Heavy penalties fall on any violator of the ration card regulations, and no change or exchange is allowed.

People have tried to provide for themselves by buying poultry or pigs and making arrangements with the former owners to care for them until wanted. This was at once stopped. Neither can the owner use livestock or poultry at will for himself.

There is a long list of names of people fined or sentenced to hard labor for theft of food, for laying in supplies, for falsification of ration cards, for secret buying and selling. In the case of buying beyond the articles or the amount permitted by the card, both merchant and customer are punished. At first, people wrote to friends or acquaintances in the country and tried to make arrangements to be supplied with certain products; but they were immediately warned that everybody in the country as well as in the towns was rationed and that nothing could be obtained in this way.

Clothing the family presents almost as many difficulties as feeding it. Each person, even the youngest child, has his clothing ration card and no person may use the points on another's card. A mother who herself goes without shoes to use her card to buy shoes for her child is heavily fined. The same subterfuges are tried in the case of clothing as with food rations but with no better success, as the number of arrests and convictions shows.

At the time of writing, the section in which the heating regulations are treated is not of first importance; but until a few short weeks ago, the subject of fuel was of immense moment. The German press had much to say about the proper and improper use of coal, and it took great pains to prove that the shortage of this commodity was due not to lack of it but only to the cold weather.

In public places like restaurants, the radio must be kept going when there are announcements, or when a member of the Government is talking. But only German radio stations may be listened to.

Two more points deserve special attention. One is the relation of the Germans to the Polish prisoners doing forced labor. To these now "subject people," no kindness may be shown. Germans may not keep them under the same roof with themselves or have them at their table. To give a Pole any money, buy anything from him, or be seen with him is not permissible. Severe punishment is dealt out to anyone who goes counter to these instructions. One woman with several small children was sentenced to 10 years hard labor for such an offense. Another with two little children was given two and a half years. A 19-year-old girl got seven years.

As for criticism of the Nazis, it may be even the most indirect and vague or a remark made in irritation. But it serves. And so do the remarks made by people who lose control of themselves and make "injurious" comment on the Führer. Such lapses from proper conduct draw months or years of hard physical labor.

China Scrambles the Mail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TSINGTAO, China—One of the world's most curious situations on the matter of postal charges is to be found in Tsingtao. This Shantung port has experienced a number of odd dilemmas as result of its position as testing-ground for Japanese ideas in the occupied parts of China, but none queerer than the situation regarding mail sent abroad.

Last autumn the Chinese National Government at Chungking doubled foreign postage rates, due to sharp declines in the value of Chinese currency against other money. Postal rates have been established on a basis, not of each country's own currency, but of the gold franc.

Tsingtao's post office officials were prepared to follow instructions. However, the Japanese-sponsored "puppet" regime at Peiping at once put its finger into the pie and ordered that post offices at Tsingtao and elsewhere within its theoretical jurisdiction were to pay no attention to Chungking on this or any other point. Tsingtao is affected most heavily, along with Tientsin, because of business with foreign countries.

So Tsingtao postal authorities had to fall in line with Peiping's order and, when mail was presented for transmission abroad, the old rate of postage was quoted. But this left out of consideration the fact that the International Postal Union has the final word—and the I. P. U. says "double the old rate on postage out of China."

Therefore anyone mailing in accordance with instructions given by postal officials in the Japanese-occupied territory is likely to have his mail delayed.

The only rule in such a case would appear to be for those mailing from Tsingtao and similar points to inquire the proper rate, then affix stamps to twice that amount. It's no more exceptional than many other things caused by the present extraordinary state of affairs in China today!

Large Unit of Fleet Sighted Near Hawaii

HONOLULU, June 29 (AP)—Several indications that a large part of the United States Fleet still might be operating in the vicinity of Hawaii came to hand today.

An inter-island plane roported that Wednesday evening it sighted 20 or 30 warships near the horizon. One ship was identified as the aircraft carrier Lexington.

A minesweeper lay at anchor yesterday near the entrance to Pearl Harbor channel, which was unusual. Meanwhile, the cruiser Portland, a unit of the Fleet force, arrived at Pearl Harbor.

Reports the Fleet was enroute to the Atlantic, or to Philippine waters, have circulated since the ships took to sea unexpectedly Monday under sealed orders. Tight-lipped silence was maintained in Naval circles concerning the Fleet's movements.

Liner Washington En Route to Galway

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—The United States liner Washington sailed yesterday for Galway, Ireland, to bring back an estimated 2,000 Americans from the European war zone.

The sailing was delayed two and one-half hours due to difficulty in signing on a crew. Officials of the line said many seamen were reluctant to return to European waters. On her last voyage the Washington was halted by a German submarine.

Although, technically, the Washington was to have sailed without passengers or cargo, there was one passenger aboard—David H. Bruce, son-in-law of Andrew Mellon, who was going abroad on an American Red Cross mission.

Governments of the belligerent nations were notified of the Washington's course. The ship has a normal capacity of 1,150 passengers. The liner Manhattan is expected to sail Monday for Portugal, where at least 1,200 Americans will embark.

British Envoy in Moscow

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP)—President Kalinin last night received Great Britain's new Ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps, who presented his credentials.

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Co-operative Movements Gain Ground in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Substantial progress in co-operative activity is reported from several countries in Europe, despite the eclipse of the movement in other parts of the Continent owing to the inroads of totalitarian aggression.

The institution of a system of rationing for certain foods in Great Britain has, report the co-operatives, been the signal for an encouraging vote of public confidence in the co-operative societies as shown by the number of persons who have registered with branch societies for rationed foods. The final registrations for sugar, bacon, and butter represent 30.09, 24.51 and 26.57 per cent of the population respectively. Registrations for sugar totaled 13,676,261, those for bacon 11,144,529 and for butter 12,079,212.

The total figure for meat registrations was estimated at round about 6,000,000 or 13 per cent of the population. In regard to coal, for which registration is on a household rather than an individual basis, registrations are just under 2,500,000 or more than 20 per cent of the number of families in Great Britain.

Progress in the Balkans

In the Balkans, in spite of unsettled conditions, co-operative activity has made progress in recent years.

In Hungary, the agricultural co-operative organization, "Hangya," and its affiliated societies has grown to such an extent that it now comprises the majority of the small farmers in the country. Dr. Stefan Bernät, speaking in his presidential address to the Annual Congress in Budapest recently said that the Congress has become the "Parliament of the Agricultural Organizations of Hungary."

He recalled how in 1934 the movement was confronted with the twofold problem of restoring financial equilibrium and carrying out the projects introduced by former Prime Minister, Dr. Julius Gömbös, for the reorganization of agriculture. Their task was now to complete plans for efficient marketing and supply and to provide capital.

In Rumania, 1,144 societies with 117,360 members were reported to have improved their position consistently since 1936. The two chief forms of co-operative agricultural marketing are Dairies and Vine-Growers' Societies. The former belong chiefly to the national minorities in Rumania.

Activity in Yugoslavia

The two largest co-operative groups in Yugoslavia are the Co-operative Credit Societies with 4,909 local and three Central Organizations and the Consumers' and Supply Societies with 2,521 Local and 9 Central Organizations There are among other projects 490 Agricultural Co-operative Settlements, 237 Co-operative Dairies, 169 Wheat Societies, 162 Vine-Growers' Societies, 159 Workers' and Labor Societies, 125 Bee-keepers' Societies, and Building Societies with 124 local Organizations. Membership of all Societies rose from 1,329,015 in 1937 to 1,414,876 in 1938.

In Sweden, one of the Scandinavian pioneers in the field of co-operative activity, official recognition of the influence of the Co-operative Union K. F. has been its election as a member of the new import agency, recently established under the name of the Swedish Grocery Import Association. K. F. has two representatives on the Board which consists of seven members.

Grain Shops in India

An interesting experiment in co-operative organization is reported from India. A scheme for the provision of cheap grain shops designed to aid the Government in fixing reasonable prices, is being carried out by the Co-operative Purchase and Sale Union of the Surat District of Bombay Province.

These grain shops are being opened in different parts of the District, and financed with capital advanced by the Surat District Co-operative Bank at the special rate of 4 per cent. Since the Union is still young it is felt it cannot undertake the entire financing of the scheme, and has asked the Government for a guarantee against losses incurred on the shops during the first six months of operation.

The Government has approved the scheme, provided the shops are limited in number so as to serve only as a price guide to retailers and purchasers. It has decided to guarantee half the amount of any loss incurred during the first six months, subject to a maximum of 2,000 rupees for all the shops certified as necessary. The Union may open additional shops at its own risk and without guarantee.

Losses Shown in Finland

Less favorable is the picture in countries which have fallen victim to totalitarian aggression In Finland, for example, as a result of the cession of territory to Russia, the older branch of the Consumers' Movement has completely lost 50 Societies with 300 shops, including a large and well-developed Society at Terijoki, while 10 other Societies have lost some of their shops.

At Viborg the S. O. K. Wholesale Society lost its new mill, the largest in Finland, a bakery and a large warehouse and office building. In addition the younger branch of the Movement has lost 10 Societies with 125 shops.

A modern artificial silk factory, built by the joint enterprise of S. O. K. O. T. K., private individuals and the State now belongs to the U. S. S. R.

In French Battle Zone

In France capitulation has left the situation unclear. Even evacuation of the front line area meant the closing of many co-operative shops. In the Union of Lorraine, for instance, France's largest Consumers' Society had to be closed as it was in the battle zone.

Drawing attention to the eclipse of co-operative activity in the occupied countries, a message from the International Co-operative Alliance to the British Congress at Glasgow recently, said that although the normal activities of the Alliance were inevitably modified and reduced, and the movements in all the countries which were victims of Nazi aggression had been cut off, the spirit of co-operation still lived in the hearts of thousands of men and women in these countries.

They are waiting for the hour of deliverance in order to rebuild their organizations and resume their activities, not only for their own well-being but as their contribution to the future of civilization.

Filling a Man's Job

© Fox

Britain Calls on Its Women

Women booking clerks, the British equivalent of the American ticket agent, are making their appearances in London stations. Here the first women booking clerk is shown making change in the ticket office at the Sloan Square Station. Since many men employees have been called up for military service, more women have been needed to fill the increasing vacancies.

Oil Exports to Asiatic Ports Boost San Francisco Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — American oil and gasoline are keeping the engines of Asia fueled and greased. In fact these engines helped Asia increase its shipping out of San Francisco alone by 44,645 tons in April. Japan, itself, accounted for nearly half of this tonnage increase —and probably for much more if shipments to Japanese-controlled China are included.

Although Japan was the largest buyer through this port in terms of tons, it dropped to third place in term of dollars. This, according to the Marine Exchange of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, was due to the large shipments of bulk oils. Oddly enough Kwantung jumped to sixth place as the largest foreign buyer through San Francisco; this was because of its oil purchases. Jumping to ninth place from way down the list was the Canal Zone in purchase of oils.

After the oil reached Asia, points of distribution are anyone's guess, it is held here. Significantly enough the Marine Exchange lists shipments to Germany and Soviet Russia for March, February, and April as "none."

Total shipments out of San Francisco in April jumped 75,411 tons over February, 30,820 tons over March.

Heavy buying by Great Britain and the Orient stepped up exports so much here that it was the best April in 11 years. Exports were valued at $12,331,805 in April this year, as compared with $8,695,170 last year.

Although the Philippines only purchased 39,788 tons of exports they topped the list in value at $2,363,754, and the United Kingdom, fifth in tonnage, was second in money spent, $2,203,641.

Japan's top tonnage was third in value at $1,636,232, due as has been said to the large shipments of bulk oils.

Kwantung nearly equaled the United Kingdom in its tonnage shipments, jumping from 633 tons in March to 12,438 tons in April.

Breaking Japan's March shipments up into the respective commodities, it is noted that it purchased 4,907 tons of raw cotton, 8,512 tons of salt, 5,421 tons of iron and steel scrap, 1,456 tons of lead, 63,129 tons of bulk oils, 3,011 tons of gasoline. The Nipponese bought in addition 541 tons of lubricating oil and grease.

Going to Chinese ports during March, but not necessarily the Chinese Government, were 1,311 tons of raw cotton, 2,065 tons of lubricating oil and grease, 8,748 tons of gasoline, 300 tons of iron and steel goods, including scrap.

To Kwantung, before the April increase, were sent 607 tons of lubricating oil and grease. Figures on commodities for April are not available yet.

To Hong Kong were shipped 382 tons of rubber products, 276 tons of iron and steel goods, 1,707 tons of gasoline, 348 tons of lubricating oil and grease.

Marshal Balbo Slain In Libya Air Battle

ROME, June 29 (AP)—Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor-General of Libya, who was killed yesterday while piloting a plane over Tobruk, Libya, during an enemy bombardment, first came into prominence when he organized a flight of 65 planes over the Mediterranean and led 36 bombers on a cruise as far east as Russia's Black Sea port of Odessa.

In 1931 he headed a flight of 12 seaplanes from Rome to Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, the greatest mass flight there had been until then. Then came his historic flight with 24 planes and 96 men from Rome to Chicago and back, which started on June 30, 1933.

Premier Mussolini promptly made him an Air Marshal. But in November 1933 Marshal Balbo was shifted to the Governorship of Libya. In 1937, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the naval and military command of North Africa.

Reports in Rome at the time of Marshal Balbo's transfer to Lybya declared that high Fascist circles had become "concerned" over his popularity which was beginning to rival that of the Duce himself.

In the early days of Fascism, Marshal Balbo was appointed commander of a Fascist military action squad. When Signor Mussolini staged his march on Rome in October, 1922, Marshal Balbo was a leader. When the success of the revolution was established, he was made Minister of National Economy and General of the Black Shirt Militia.

Mosley, Fascist Leader, Tried Secretly in London

LONDON (AP) — Sir Oswald Moseley, British Fascist leader, was tried secretly in Chancery Court June 27.

Imprisoned under wartime laws in Brixton Jail since May 23, Sir Oswald appeared under escort of guards in a closed car.

Japan to Represent Italy in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, June 29 (AP)—Japan has undertaken to represent Italian interests in Australia for the duration of the war, it was announced.

Japan Warns Western Powers Of Asian 'Monroe Doctrine'

TOKYO, June 29—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita warned the Western Powers today to make no move which might upset the status quo in East Asia or the South Seas and emphasized that the future of these regions is "a matter of grave concern to Japan."

Mr. Arita, who delivered his warning in a radiocast to the Empire, clearly enunciated an Oriental "Monroe Doctrine" in which he envisaged East Asia "uniting under a single sphere" with Japan as the "stabilizing force."

At the same time the Foreign Minister declared that Japan's conflict with China is a step toward building a new order in the East founded on a "just and permanent peace" and he cautioned foreign nations to keep their hands off.

"We are determined," he declared, "to leave no stone unturned in order to eradicate all activities assisting Chiang Kai-shek (head of the Chinese Central Government)."

Mr. Arita's warning to the Western Powers with respect to East Asia and the South Seas was in terms sufficiently broad to include Germany and Italy in the event they might cast possessive eyes at the Oriental possessions of France or Britain.

Stabilizing Service Claimed

"I desire," he said, "to declare that the destiny of these regions—any development there or any disposal thereof—is a matter of grave concern to Japan in view of her mission of responsibility as a stabilizing force in East Asia."

Mr. Arita declared that "Japan expects the Western Powers will do nothing that will exert any undesirable influence on the stability of East Asia."

He emphasized that "the countries of East Asia and the regions of the South Seas are geographically, historically, racially and economically very closely related."

"They are destined to co-operate and minister to one another's needs, common well-being and prosperity, and to promote peace and progress," Mr. Arita declared.

"The uniting of all these regions under a single sphere on the basis of common existence, insuring thereby the stability of that sphere, is, I think, a natural conclusion."

Common Needs Stressed

The Foreign Minister said that "this system pre-supposes the existence of a stabilizing force with which as a center the peoples of this region are to secure their co-existence and co-prosperity."

"It also pre-supposes," he said, "that these groups will respect one another's individual characteristics—political, cultural and economic, and will co-operate and fulfill one another's needs for their common good."

A similar idea, Mr. Arita recalled, existed long ago both in Europe and America. He added:

"Peace can never endure unless it is a peace wherein all nations enjoy their proper places."

The Foreign Minister said Japan's conflict with China was justified as a means to insuring "a just and permanent peace" on which the Asiatic sphere to which he referred could be built.

"There are those, however," he said, "who would disapprove the change of the status quo by force of arms regardless of the reasons therefor."

Axis Powers Included

The Foreign Minister's pronouncement was forecast earlier this week by Tokyo newspapers. which predicted that Japan soon would enunciate an "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine" warning all powers —including Germany and Italy— to refrain from interfering in any way in the Far East.

There have been hints that Japan is planning to establish a "protectorate" over French and British territories.

In this connection Japan has taken a strong stand concerning the alleged transportation of war materials to Chungking, provisional seat of the Chinese Government, through French and British territories. It has demanded and received the right to station "inspectors" in French Indo-China and has sought the same right with regard to the British possession of Burma.

Japan's firmer stand has coincided with defeats suffered by France and Great Britain in the European war.

Meanwhile negotiations whereby Japan hopes to obtain guarantees of a steady flow of vital commodities from the Netherlands Indies were reported progressing smoothly between the Dutch Minister, J. C. Pabst, and Vice-Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani.

An authoritative Dutch source said that Japan had not demanded increased supplies but merely sought assurances that deliveries would be maintained on the same scale.

The Dutch were said to have assured Japan that its economic interests in the Netherlands Indies would not be restricted unless "the vital interests of the country are at stake."

American sources estimated that the Netherlands Indies normally supply 21 per cent of Japan's petroleum requirements.

Envoy Asks Peace

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Kensuke Horinouchi, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, pleaded last night for this country and his to pursue a common policy "to keep the Pacific peaceful and free from the effects of the war in Europe."

"If each of our two Nations works toward that end, it is certain that peace and trade of the Pacific can be preserved," he told nearly 1,400 guests at a dinner celebration of Japan's 26 centuries of national life.

The European conflict, he said, increased the importance of strengthening ties of friendship "which have held us together since 1854," the year Commodore Perry opened Japan's gates to western trade.

The envoy predicted that a system of international co-ordination among regional groups of nations would evolve from the war and that the American republics, the Oriental states, and some sort of confederation of European states would consult within their own spheres.

He urged, however, against turning the regional groups into "water-tight compartments," and called for close co-operation among such groups to "preserve and increase the free flow of world trade."

"America and Japan should meet this problem by doing everything possible to keep the trade channels of the Pacific free and open," he said.

California Proposes 1,000 Planes a Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Aircraft factories in Southern California can immediately increase production from 50 to 100 per cent and turn out 1,000 ships a month, according to officials of the various plants.

Present output of the plants is approximately 600 ships a month, put out by a total of approximately 40,000 men now engaged in the aircraft industry in Southern California, a survey of officials reveals. The total backlog now stands at $421,000,000, it is estimated.

At Burbank, Lockheed aircraft plant now employs 9,000 men, working two shifts a day, to catch up with a backlog totaling $111,000,000, the majority of which is twin-engine bombers and reconnaissance planes for the British. More than 500 planes of this order have been shipped to New York for delivery, several hundred more are nearing completion, and the plant is now turning out approximately 30 bombers a month on the same order.

On a 24-hour basis, Lockheed officials estimate that they can step up production to 200 planes a month, with a plant capacity of 15,000 men.

At Santa Monica, Douglas aircraft factory has a backlog of $140,000,000, and now employs 18,000 men on one shift, and several thousand others on two lesser-named shifts. Light attack bombers for the French, British and American governments, with speeds ranging from 350 to 400 miles per hour, medium and long range twin-engine bombers, dive bombers for the United States Navy and cargo transports, together with approximately $20,000,000 of commercial planes comprise the Douglas backlog.

The Douglas plant, it is estimated, now turns out 200 planes a month, and can easily jump this to 300 or more, depending upon the type manufactured.

In Inglewood, the North American Aviation plant has a backlog of $85,000,000, employs 6,000 on two shifts, and is now ahead of its contract obligations. The plant capacity is 10,000 men.

North American officials estimate that their plant can turn out 140 planes a month, "if we can get the engines and other finished products necessary to assemble the ships."

Also in Inglewood, Northrop Aircraft is working 700 men on a single shift on a backlog of $3,250,000, comprising patrol bombers. The plant has a capacity of 2,400 workers, and under full production can turn out 100 planes a month without expansion.

In Downey, the Vultee Aircraft Corporation is working 3,000 men on 24 hour shifts, to turn out $14,750,000 of military planes, more than half of which are pursuit planes for Sweden. Without expansion, officials of Vultee estimated that their plant could turn out 150 planes a month.

More engineers, tool makers and sheet metal workers is the need expressed by officials at every plant, and hundreds of men are reported as being absorbed each week by the industry.

British 'Standing Up' to Raids And Getting in Some Humor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 29—After a week of almost continuous nightly air raids, the British people are carrying on in the conviction that the outcome of the "Battle for Britain" depends in large measure on how the civilian population can "stick it out," in the official phrase.

A quiet determination pervades the country as it faces the supreme test of its long history. So marked is the public calm in face of danger that the authorities have issued congratulations. One reason for the high morale is that people are co-operating more fully with the Air Raid Precautions Corps, or A. R. P.

During this past week of nightly alarms the populace has generally gone quickly to the right places. Many enter the steel-roofed "dug-outs" above ground that comprise an effective if not aesthetic feature in a majority of British gardens or backyards. Others go to basements, to snug retreats fashioned under stairs by persons who have neither basements nor dugouts, or to public air-raid shelters that offer sanctuary to those in the street and in near-by houses.

Despite the fact that German bombers on June 26 scoured Scotland and Wales as well as many parts of England for targets and not merely the east and southeast coasts where the raids have been generally restricted hitherto, it is officially announced that the casualties were few and, according to an Air Ministry communiqué, "the reports so far received indicate that the damage caused to property by enemy bombs was not serious . . . No serious damage was done to any military objective."

Saving Touches of Humor

Britishers are determined not to lose their quiet sense of humor, and their ability to laugh even at misfortune, come what may. German air raids are now reaching an intensity that is grim enough. The morning after, here is a well-loved house tumbled into the street. But as yet the damage is slight, and there are vignettes of lightness and good fellowship to lighten the gloom.

Here are a few impressions, drawn from this writer's personal experience. When the sirens of London wailed Wednesday morning he was dozing in a motor omnibus on the way home. We were in the outskirts of the city. This was the first alarm we had heard since the opening weeks of war.

The rest of the passengers had disappeared by the time the situation was fully grasped and there was then an informal conference between the driver, the conductor and this correspondent on the curbside as air raid wardens came running along the street blowing whistles, searchlights stabbed fitfully at heavy clouds cloaking the bright moon, people thrust up window casements to verify if it was an actual raid.

It is very tempting to gaze about, and see what you can see on such occasions, but it is accounted the unwisest course of all and the desirability of not doing so is being dinned into the public by radio, press, and Air Raid Precaution officers.

The sequel to the curbside deliberations was the decision of the crew to take the bus and its solitary remaining passenger along with all lights out, unless stopped by the police or other competent authority. "That is," said Charlie, the driver, "so long as we don't hear guns or bombs.

The plan was progressing satisfactorily when a steel-helmeted policeman stepped out into the highway, halted the bus and ordered the driver to pull up in the side turning near a public air raid shelter.

Scarcely had this maneuver been completed when a genial voice shouted, "What about some refreshment for you boys"? It was a householder standing in his doorway and acting very promptly on the golden rule for aid raids which is to try to help anyone you see about.

So in we went to join what seemed an unusually large family in what appeared to be an unusually small room. Like most other families my host and his menage had risen from bed directly the shriek of the warning siren rent the air and had adjourned to the dugout, bearing with them rugs to reinforce personal comforts already installed there.

Back-Fence Conversations

But as a couple of hours went by and there wasn't a sound to be heard except the conversation of neighbors to one another over back fences, the scene shifted into the kitchen where visitors were made welcome.

Nobody was frightened much, nobody was hurt at all in the London area, and the main thing broken was about everyone's sleep.

But this experience illustrates the manner in which people are coping with this unpleasant bombing business which, though only done yet on a relatively small scale, has become a regular nightly routine in some parts of the country.

The people are standing up to it in a way accounted very heartening by the authorities.

Nazis Say Allies Planned War

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—An authoritative British source said today that Germany's White Book declaration yesterday that Britain intended to attack Germany through the Netherlands and Belgium last May 10 was "absolutely fantastic."

BERLIN, June 29 (AP)—The Nazi Blitzkrieg launched against the Low Countries on May 10 forestalled Allied plans to march through Holland and Belgium and invade Germany's great Ruhr industrial center, Germany said yesterday in an official White Book.

The statement, accompanied by documents described as reports of a British, French, and Belgium General Staff discussion, paralleled assertions made in various official statements given out on the day German troops marched into Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg.

The White Book charged that in both Belgium and Holland the Allies found "willing tools" to carry out designs against the Ruhr area.

The 104-page document was the fifth in a series. Previous ones covered the German, French, and English discussion prior to the outbreak of the war last September; documents said to have been found in Polish Foreign Office files; and an alleged English plan to move into Norway ahead of the German occupation.

The first of 20 documents in the White Book described a plan by French and English General Staffs for a military operation involving Luxemburg.

Another contained an excerpt alleged to be from the diary of a French Lieutenant in which he noted on Jan. 16, 1940, that he had been in Belgian territory to study problems connected with the passage of his troops.

Another document said that locked French troop trains already were in Belgium before the Germans marched in on May 10.

A memorandum dated March 23 and attributed to Gen. H. G. Winkelman, the Dutch Commander, outlined proposed co-operation among Dutch, Belgian, French, and British armies.

According to this document, the White Book alleged, General Winkieman asked that four French divisions and one British division supported by planes and anti-aircraft guns be placed at Holland's disposal for "defense."

Defense With No Forced Training Favored by National Youth Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, Ohio—The third national Hi-Y Congress ended here today with the 1,100 delegates pledging themselves to a defense of the Western Hemisphere, but expressing themselves as definitely opposed to participation in any European conflict. Opening four days ago on the tree-shaded Oberlin College campus here, the boys, members of the Y. M. C. A.'s high school organization, considered a variety of problems, including national defense, military training, boy and girl relationships, citizenship, propaganda, inter-racial conflict, and such social sore spots as alcohol, gambling, and racketeering.

On national defense, the delegates passed a resolution stating that the members of the Congress stand ready, as did their forefathers, to defend the United States or its possessions in the Western Hemisphere from invasion by any foreign power; and that the United States should endeavor to build up or improve our national program for peace and good will in the Western Hemisphere.

Throughout the Congress it was apparent that high school boys favor action, should any foreign power attempt to invade the United States, but that they are opposed to this country sending an expeditionary force to Europe Suggestions on how the Hi-Y clubs can take action to help keep the United States out of war were prepared by a group studying national problems. They included sending messages to members of Congress and to State Assemblies. a study of both sides of controversial issues, and educational work with civic groups.

Boeing Employee Gets Safety Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—For "the most valuable contribution toward safety of life in the air, with especial regard to transoceanic flying," the Musick Memorial Award was presented to Robert J. Minshall, of the Boeing Aircraft Company in this city.

The award, established by the citizens of Auckland, New Zealand, is given in memory of Capt Edwin C. Musick and his six companions who were lost in the South Pacific on the first attempts at a commercial flight from the United States to New Zealand, Jan. 12, 1938.

Mr. Minshall, who was in charge of engineering during the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Clippers of Pan American Airways, was awarded the trophy "for his outstanding contribution to the safety of transoceanic air transport through major engineering improvements in large flying boats."

One outstanding device introduced into the building of the Atlantic clippers were cat-walks through the wings enabling engineers to reach the engines and make adjustments while in flight.

U. S. Gives Report On Oregon Coals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSHFIELD, Ore. — Coal mined in the Coos Bay area is suitable for both domestic heating and industrial use. That is the verdict of the United States Bureau of Mines. Engineers of that Federal bureau, working in co-operation with the Oregon State Department of Geology, conducted a series of 28 tests on coal samples taken from nine mines in the area

According to the report filed by the State Geology Department, the Federal test disclosed "that the Oregon coals, particularly those of the Coos Bay field, are suited to both low-carbonization and hydrogenation processes. However, these methods of utilization, although technically sound, probably are not economically feasible at the present.

The report also indicated that Coos Bay coals are sub-bituminous with a relatively low heating value. In spite of this characteristic it was shown that these coals yielded a large proportion of coarser sizes, which command premium prices on the domestic market.

Canadian Women Back Savings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The National Council of Women will continue its co-ordination work with wartime auxiliaries, and will do everything to keep up the morale of the people, it was stated by Mrs. George Spencer, Moncton, president of the organization at the forty-seventh annual meeting here recently. An estimated membership of 500,000 Canadian women were represented through 49 local councils, 20 societies in federation, 20 standing, and six special committees.

The Council reiterated its stand in asking the Government to make drastic restrictions on the importation and manufacture of alcoholic beverages. A further resolution asked that all women abstain from alcoholic liquor for the duration of the war.

Members pledged themselves by standing vote to start buying War Saving stamps immediately, and also to promote their sale in each district. A resolution commended the Government for this plan of conservation of savings. It was pointed out that women, doing 80 per cent of the nation's spending, are the logical persons to promote such a scheme, and that women, through sacrifice of nonessentials. and curtailment of household purchases, can roll up Canada's savings.

Other resolutions approved the action of the Federal Government in regard to refugees and promised co-operation; urged uniformity of daylight saving in all municipalities; asked compulsory marking of goods of foreign origin entering Canada, and suggested that all potential war materials, such as copper, be kept in reserve for probable needs of the Allies.

The plan for a wartime nutrition and conservation of food course, which is being sponsored by the Canadian Medical Association in co-operation with the Ontario Agricultural College this summer was outlined by Dr. Edna Guest, who explained that this course will be taken by a limited number of students (about 150), women who are willing to give voluntarily and freely of their time after the course is finished to instruct groups of housewives throughout the Dominion.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Art Persists in London

By Jan Gordon

London

One of the most notable paintings of the last war was that by Henry Lamb depicting the bombardment of a camp in Palestine. In the foreground, despite the havoc and terror, bloom, uninjured, two flowers. It is a symbol, perhaps obvious enough, but one of which we should not lose sight, that no matter what catastrophes happen beauty is bound to persist. So, despite the tragic events of the last month, art exhibitions continue to be opened and are being even more persistently visited than in the years immediately before the war. Perhaps an escape into something more fundamental than mere amusement is being increasingly desired.

* * *

Two exhibitions have an interest particular to the times. At Hertford House (The Wallace Collection) a specially selected group of representative British artists was intended for the exhibition at Venice. Specimens of the artists' work had been approved by the Venetian committee, but naturally under the present circumstances the pictures are being kept at home and are now being exhibited for the benefit of the Artists Benevolent Institution.

The British are represented by Glyn Philpot, R. A., as an example of a highly gifted realistic portrait painter, recently passed on, who at the peak of his success tried to find in himself an entirely different conception of color and a new, half-lyrical, half-mystical approach, an attempt in which he was not wholly satisfying; A. J. Munnings, R. A., our most eminent sporting artist, who delights about ninety-five per cent of our artists—the other five per cent are a little dubious about his basic sense of design; Duncan Grant, a fine, massive colorist, who has perhaps higher lyrical qualities than he usually gives expression to; Edward Wadsworth, a vivid colorist in tempera, with a sense of rigidly delimitated form, and a stylized grotesque outlook; and Frances Hodgkins, Impressionist-Expressionist woman painter, also highly lyrical. There are a number of Frank Dobson's sensitive portrait busts and some of his rather more arbitrary compositional groups in terra-cotta.

* * *

These artists are backed by a fine selection of our most imaginative wood engravers and a number of finely illustrated and printed books, among which a just tribute is paid to an engraver not yet sufficiently recognized, J. Buckland Wright. There can be no doubt that had the occasion been normal such a collection would have had a striking effect indeed at Venice. The exhibition rightly lays stress on our imaginative and lyrical qualities. It does not seem to insist too strongly that we are pre-eminent as painters—a quality that the Continent persistently refuses to allow us. It neatly sidetracks that claim by underlining that, as imaginative people, expressing their visions through paint and color in a legitimate way, we do possess the essense of something that is our own, not so easy either to rival or to decry.

The second exhibition directly brought about by the war is that of "Britain in War Time" at the Leicester Galleries. It is a quiet exhibition, but up to the time of writing, Britain even in the war has been a quiet, indeed a subdued place. At present one must confess that there are not many indications of a spontaneous burst of unusual talent such as that which marked the last conflict, when Paul and John Nash, Gilbert and Stanley Spencer, Wyndham Lewis, Henry Lamb, William Roberts, Eric Kennington, Nevinson, and others rose to the occasion.

The present exhibition suggests, however, that the occasion has not yet come—or rather is only now arising. Robert Medley's paintings of auxiliary firemen at tea or of Red Cross workers, John Piper's fantasy of "The London Library" in which great play is made with the papered-up windows, Kenneth Rowntree's somber little compositions of the fences round anti-aircraft batteries, or men camouflaging a shed, or the quiet sentiment in Rodrigo Moynihan's sketch of a soldier saying goodby to his girl, though all excellent in normal ways, give small indication that they have deeply stirred the hearts of the artists. There is more of what I specifically mean in Graham Sutherland's small study of "Camouflaged Bombers at Dawn," but Graham Sutherland, who has up to now been distilling dramatic semi-abstractions out of every-day landscape and tree-life is, as it were, an artist ready made to the moment.

Who Is Mr. Sykes?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Who is Mr. Alan Sykes? I really don't know, except that he appears in "Swinging the Gate," the new revue at the Ambassadors, which is written by Miss Diana Morgan and Mr. Robert MacDermot. Does anybody care very much who Mr. Sykes is? Probably not, judging by the smallness of his part, and the brevity of his appearances.

There are plenty of other things about the show to divert attention from Mr. Sykes. The authors, for example, are notable people. They are bringing to the art and practices of revue a distinction, tinged perhaps with a coterie exclusiveness, that it has not known since the great days of Charles C. Cochran, when Noel Coward and John Hastings Turner, Jessie Matthews, and Sonnie Hale dazzled the town.

Mr. Cochran ransacked casinos and theaters of half the world for his exotic talent; he hung his stage with every splendor the imagination could devise. Miss Morgan and Mr. MacDermot live in a world sadly diminished, with resources depleted, and they wisely substitute for roving lights and gleaming garments the sharp attack of a literary wit. Their "book" is bookish. They have a song called "Salome Wouldn't Dance." They have a satire on a modern Bacchante. Without turning a hair, with not even the ghost of an apology, they will throw in a reference to Niobe, all tears. And they make fun of La Gioconda. But here they go too far. This is a point at which even the bookworm turns.

There is an East Coast astringency about the writing of Miss Morgan and Mr. MacDermot. Not for them the relaxing breezes of the Cornish Riviera. The only sort of sweetmeat I can imagine their savoring with relish is the acid drop. This prevents sentimentality. But at the same time it handicaps them in providing their revue with sentiment. Thus, though they are willing enough to satirize Mr. Eric Maschwitz's "New Faces," they are compelled to fall back upon a number, "Home With the Dawn," which borrows obviously, in mood and music, from Miss Judy Campbell's song, "A Nightingale Sang in Berkeley Square," one of the most attractive pieces in the earlier revue. Apart from a wistful reverie about a young girl's riding, the only other tribute to sentiment that 'Swinging the Gate" contains is a lively jest about the big dancing number, all moonlight and sugar, that comes into every conventional musical comedy. This is first-rate. For, besides making good fun of the thing it satirizes, it also suggests the grace and skill that often go far to redeem it.

This is largely due to Miss Madge Elliott, who introduces into this part of the show a beauty edged by the ridiculous which is none the less for being also burlesque. Miss Elliott is one of the most notable successes of "Swinging the Gate." Years ago, with her husband, Mr. Cyril Ritchard, she danced through the songs of many a musical comedy with a grace that is still remembered. Mr. Ritchard is now an accomplished comedian; and so is Miss Elliott. Her contrast between two types of mother sending off her boy to school is skilfully done; and her picture of the mumbling old lady of a south coast hotel—"She's allowed to say anything, because she's very old"—is a savagely funny sketch superbly done in the very worst, because the least chivalrous, tradition of English comedy.

But what has this to do with Mr. Sykes? Very little, just as Mr. Sykes seems to have little to do with the show. He sings a couple of songs, standing modestly in the wings, while others, dancing, hold the center of the stage. And he compares one or two items. That is all. Yet he lingers in my memory more teasingly than anything else in the revue.

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Cotswold Farm'

Painting by Gilbert Spencer in the exhibition of British art on view through the summer at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Morgan Library Exhibition

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The Pierpont Morgan Library has arranged an exhibition of some of its choicest objects, including manuscripts and drawings, for the second season of the World's Fair. The display is not so large as the one held at this time last year, but it is simpler in arrangement and easier to comprehend. Open to the public through October, with the exception of August, the exhibition offers an opportunity to see and enjoy works of great rarity and interest.

The illuminated manuscripts of the Middle Ages are the glory of the Morgan collection, which is unrivaled in this branch of art, except for a few European libraries. Forty of the more than 800 in the library have been chosen for the display, ranging in date from the ninth to the sixteenth centuries. Among the most striking features are the miniature illuminations, or illustrations, showing great skill, devotional sentiment, and rare feeling for color.

The library shows the different types of these miniatures from the earliest done in the severely stylized Byzantine tradition to those of the early Renaissance period. In many of these works the backgrounds are laid in with solid areas of burnished gold, and their colors show a brilliance and jewel-like quality indicating the care with which they have been preserved. Among the earliest forms may be seen a French ninth century "Gospels" with full-page portraits of the Evangelists, and an Austrian eleventh century example with scenes from the "Life of Christ."

* * *

Several countries besides France and Austria are represented by these miniatures. They include Spain, Flanders, and England. A Spanish thirteenth century "Commentary on the Apocalypse" is unusually dramatic in style, with bold designs freely executed in water colors. Two English twelfth century manuscripts are interesting, both because of their rarity and their primitive charm. One is a psalter showing Biblical scenes and martyrdoms of saints painted in a formal and delicate style; the other, a "Life of St. Edmund," is more elegant and shows a pronounced feeling for ornament. This manuscript incidentally is the earliest known to depict one of the English saints.

Most of the miniatures are related to Biblical themes, but secular subjects are also represented, including what is considered the finest Lancelot manuscript in existence. This dates from the fourteenth century. It contains thirty-eight miniatures illustrating the Arthurian legend, and is the work of a gifted French artist.

* * *

The arts of the book are further shown in a number of massive jeweled bindings, one of which is of special importance. This is the ninth century French gold-and-jeweled cover considered the finest specimen of Carolingian goldsmiths' work. The design consists of a repoussé figure of Jesus crucified and mourned by the sun and moon and by various holy figures. The heavily ornamented borders are filled with precious stones including rubies, emeralds, and pearls, suggesting that the cover was executed at an imperial atelier. Other book covers, less sumptuous, though of massive form and design, have the interest of association with famous personages. One of the most artistic is a gold-thread embroidered binding with the arms of Charles I of England, for whom it was executed.

Another phase of the exhibition is devoted to drawings of exceptional quality. Artists of Italy, France, Flanders, Holland, Germany, and England are represented on the walls of the main exhibition room. The works range from the fourteenth century through the eighteenth. A fourteenth century Giotto-esque scene of "The Holy Family Leaving Nazareth" is a recent acquisition, now being shown for the first time. The early Italian school is further illustrated by the original drawing by Raphael for the predella panel showing the "Agony in the Garden" now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Three Dürer drawings, including a pen and ink of "Adam and Eve," several Rembrandts, a dramatic "Death of Hippolytus" by Poussin, two fine landscapes by Claude Lorrain, and charming figures by Watteau, are part of this remarkable display. In the English section, adding to it with characteristic works by Reynolds and Gainsborough, are three of Blake's mystical illustrations in watercolors for "The Book of Job."

Another section, which appeals to the imagination, is that devoted to historical letters and documents and literary manuscripts. There are some fine Washington items: letters written by him, and one of the two known autograph letters by his mother, Mary Ball Washington. Of great historical interest is the letter to Washington from Cornwallis requesting a cessation of hostilities to discuss the terms of the surrender at Yorktown. Cases are devoted to manuscripts of the greatest literary interest and importance, such as the epistles of Pope's "Essay on Man," Burns' manuscript of "Auld Lang Syne," Keats's "Endymion" and the manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost."

On display are manuscripts of the works of American authors such as Poe, Cooper, Hawthorne, Emerson, Holmes, and Mark Twain.

The Theater Watches

By Harold Hobson

London

"One by one the lights are going out all over Europe." That is what Sir Edward Grey said, twenty-six years ago, as he looked out from the windows of the Foreign Office over St. James's Park and its pond, with its ducks and pelican. Up to now the London theaters have attempted, with more or less success, to keep the lamps burning during the present war. In the last nine months there have been almost as many new productions as in any similar period of peace. Many have proved extremely popular; and shows like Emlyn Williams's "The Light of Heart" have been sold out night after night.

But the German capture of the Channel ports has modified the temper of the London world of amusement. London now is a soberer place than it was. Many old plays are coming off: few new plays are being put on. By nights there is heard another noise than the noise of theatrical applause. It is not very loud—yet. But we may come to know it better, and at closer quarters, before long.

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It is therefore not surprising that the production of A. J. Cronin's "Jupiter Laughs," twice postponed at the Lyric, has been abandoned until better times, and that the same procedure has been followed in connection with Dame Marie Tempest's proposed revival at the Adelphi of Dodie Smith's "Dear Octopus." Even "The Light of Heart" has been withdrawn for a month. Meanwhile, it is being taken into the country on a short tour.

This is an indication of the direction in which the thoughts of theatrical managers are turning. It seems likely that if the continuance of dramatic entertainment in the West End should shortly become impracticable, many productions will be put on in provincial centers. One famous London management has taken the New Theater at Oxford for the presentation during the summer of half a dozen new plays, which will be brought on here if circumstances permit.

It is in such an atmosphere of tension that the musical comedy, "Me and My Girl," at the Victoria Palace has achieved its triumph. For it has now passed its 1,470th consecutive performance, exceeding the figure set up by "Charley's Aunt." Apart from "Chu Chin Chow," it is the longest run the London theaters have ever known. The news of its success filled me, as a conscientious critic, with contrition and misgiving; for I realized that it was the only show in London I had not seen. That very evening I repaired the omission, and the rising of the curtain found me in the middle of the fourth row of the stalls, determined to discover the reason for its amazing prosperity.

* * *

Some of these reasons are not hard to find. It has Mr. Lupino Lane in the cast. Mr. Lane is a member of the famous Lupino family, which has contributed to the British stage ever since Hogarth drew one of them in his "Southwark Fair." Mr. Lane is the most eminent contemporary exponent of coster wit. He is a Cockney through and through. He rattles off rhyming slang—the sort of slang that means money and talks of bees and honey—with an incomparable facility. He is a master of the grimace; he bows, as a Cockney who unexpectedly discovers that, far from being Bill Snibson, he is really a Duke, in a way which seems to cause him simultaneously to shrink into himself and to elongate like a telescope and at the same time pass a judgment on the British aristocracy which may be unjust but is certainly devastating. And in addition to Mr. Lane, "Me and My Girl" has also that most popular of songs, "The Lambeth Walk."

But there is another reason, too. What strikes anyone accustomed to the sophistication of the West End is the extraordinary simplicity of the humor of "Me and My Girl." One of its principal scenes is devoted to schoolboy howlers which throw the audience into raptures of delight. The story itself, the story of the proletarian who is really a prince, is the embodiment of simplicity. Now, it is very rarely that such simplicity attracts great talent. The vast audiences that would enjoy such simple things, therefore, do not often get them at their best. This is what Mr. Lane is giving them: and assuredly he is reaping his reward.

New Zealand Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, New Zealand

The music festival arranged for this, New Zealand's centennial year, is the most ambitious yet attempted in the Dominion. It is part of a general cultural scheme arranged by the Government, which embraces literary and pictorial surveys of the century, literary competitions, and exhibitions of local and overseas art. The music festival involves the creation of a special symphony orchestra, conducted by Andersen Tyrer, English conductor, composer, and pianist; and the engaging of overseas singers. Musicians and musical societies in the four centers are co-operating. The festival is not confined to the capital, but will move from one city to another.

Gounod's "Faust" is being produced in opera form in the four centers. Other choral works to be given are Bizet's "Carmen" (in concert form); Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" and "King Olaf"; Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; Haydn's "The Creation"; Fauré's "Requiem"; "In Windsor Forest" and "Sea Symphony" by Vaughan Williams; Parry's "Blest Pair of Sirens"; and "Dr. Faustus," a setting for Marlowe by Anderson Tyrer, which had its premiere in Wellington a few years ago. There will also be compositions by local composers, including music specially written for the centennial.

The orchestral works will include Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Elgar's "Enigma Variations," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," César Franck's Symphony in D minor. Tchaikovsky's Fifth and Sixth Symphonies, and "Nutcracker Suite", Alec Rowley's Concerto for Piano, Strings, and Drum, and Alfred Hill's "Quartet No. 1 in B flat," introducing Maori melodies.

Outdoor Music in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

With the opening on the evening of the nineteenth of the Goldman Band concerts, given in either Central Park, Manhattan, or Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and on the following evening of the Stadium Concerts, given in the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York, the summer season of outdoor music got fully under way. A multitude of listeners gathered on the lawns and knolls of Central Park for the Goldman event, and, in spite of chilly weather, the attendance at the Stadium reached the 10,000 mark.

The sort of music that the Goldman Band provides free of charge may be gathered from the program selected by the founder and conductor, Edwin Franko Goldman, for his initial concert. Bach's choral "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," from Church Cantata 147, and a harpsichord prelude by Bach, arranged for band by the English composer, Gustav Holst, were part of a group of short pieces that included also Percy Grainger's "The Immovable DO" and a processional, "Onward Ye Peoples," by Sibelius, composed originally for chorus and orchestra and arranged for band by Richard Franko Goldman, associate conductor of the Goldman Band.

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Edwin Franko Goldman contributed two of his characteristic marches, "Freedom Forever" and "The New Yorker," and he also favored in a large way marches, called so by name or not, by other composers—a "Marching Song" by Gustav Holst, the processional from the second act of "Lohengrin," the finale from Respighi's "Pines of Rome," and the march from Prokofieff's "Love for Three Oranges." The further numbers on this diversified list were Henry Hadley's overture "In Bohemia"; a Scherzo for clarinet by Edwin Franko Goldman, played with noteworthy skill by Leonard B. Smith, the band's clarinet soloist, and the "Acceleration" waltz of Johann Strauss.

The first of the Stadium Concerts—that summer session of the Philharmonic-Symphony—had an all-Brahms program, thus introducing at once the Brahms Cycle that had been promised as an early feature of the series. With Rudolf Serkin as soloist and Artur Rodzinski as conductor, the program offered the Variations for Orchestra on a Theme by Haydn, the B-flat major Piano Concerto, and the First Symphony. Mr. Serkin, sympathetically assisted by Mr. Rodzinski and the orchestra, set forth the concerto in praiseworthy fashion and afterwards the pianist, enthusiastically recalled, played Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso very delightfully indeed.

An all-French program was Mr. Rodzinski's offering of the next evening. His choice for that fell on the overture to "Mignon," the César Franck Symphony, Debussy's "La Mer," and Ravel's "La Valse." In the last named the conductor obtained particularly good results. Brahms returned to the field on the two nights following, though not in all-Brahms programs. On the twenty-second, Brahms, represented by the Violin Concerto, shared attention with Weber (the overture to "Oberon"), Richard Strauss ("Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks"), and Johann Strauss (the overture to "Die Fledermaus," "Perpetuum Mobile," and the waltz "Tales from the Vienna Woods"). The soloist was Albert Spalding, who, in the best of form, played the solo part in the concerto with technical proficiency, dignity of style, and fine feeling.

The Brahms of the twenty-third was the Second Symphony. Mr. Rodzinski led it with evident care and no aversion to slow tempi. This concert began with Sir Hamilton Harty's well-made selection from Handel's "Water Music" and, after the symphony, set before the listeners the concert suite from Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" and the second suite from Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé." The Stravinsky and the Ravel numbers are matters that Mr. Rodzinski seems to conduct with especial pleasure.

* * *

Continuing the eminently worthwhile series of Mozart broadcasts, under the accomplished direction of Alfrd Wallenstein, WOR gave on the evening of the twenty-second the first of two devoted to the opera "La Clemenza di Tito." Julius Mattfeld in his "A Hundred Years of Opera in New York, 1825-1925," usually a trustworthy authority, states categorically that this last of Mozart's operas but one had never been performed in New York, and certainly there hasn't been a performance since. Nor apparently has it been presented anywhere else in the United States, not even in New Orleans.

Composed for the coronation of the Emperor Leopold II as King of Bohemia and produced at Prague on Sept. 6, 1791, "La Clemenza di Tito" has never had a firm grip on the stage. A libretto that can scarcely be taken seriously and the extreme difficulty of the voice parts have proved obstacles hard to overcome. Even in Germany before 1914 it rarely emerged except as part of a Mozart Festival, of the kind that used to be held in Munich. Nevertheless, the score contains music that should not suffer neglect—for instance, Vitellia's superb aria "Non più di fiori," as well as the brilliant overture, a real musical festivity. The importance of the broadcasts in question is obvious.

Plays in Dublin

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

For its last new offering of the season the Abbey Theater offered "The Birth of a Giant" and, for once, the directorate apparently nodded. It was Miss Nora MacAdam's first play. The author hails from Belfast, and she chose for her theme the beginning of the great shipbuilding industry which has made the name of Harland and Wolf famous.

It was a big subject and Miss MacAdam lacked theatrical skill to handle it. The infant giant faded into the background while the play concerned itself with the affairs of striking workers and their families. Even so, the play might have had a modicum of success if the author had not resorted to an unfortunate trick. A murder is committed and suspicion points to a character who had motive, weapon, and opportunity. He is, however, proved innocent beyond all doubt, and all concerned agree to forget the incident. Under the circumstances, the murder had no direct bearing on the story except that its victim was one of the chief characters.

If we were disappointed at the Abbey, we were more than compensated at the Gate where Lord Longford's company gave a delightful and impressive performance of Anton Chekhov's "The Three Sisters," which has not been seen in Dublin for close to twenty years.

Lord Longford is to be congratulated in having, in Gerald Pringle, a producer who knows his business thoroughly. In his hands plays come alive, and players reveal abilities not previously suspected. Their work in "The Three Sisters" was uniformly good.

'The Tempest' at the Old Vic

By Percy Allen

London

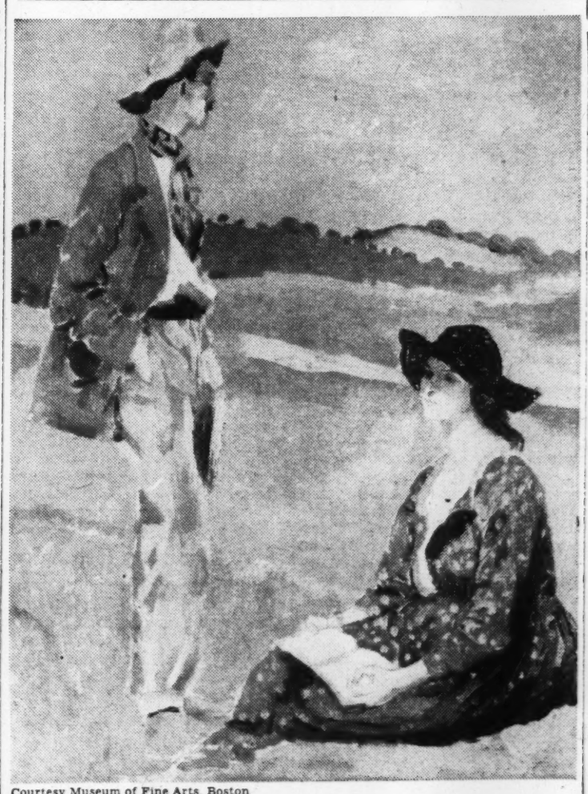
The production of "The Tempest," being more within the range of the company at the Old Vic, was a great improvement upon "King Lear," though it is being played to much smaller houses. The producers, Messrs. George Devine and Marius Goring, and the designer, Oliver Messel, have tried hard to convey the impression of an enchanted island. Frequently during the play they let down gauzes with the intention of giving the setting a misty appearance. To many playgoers—the writer among them—such a method may be irritating, for the gauze never looks like anything but gauze, and there is a loss of interest in watching actors through a veil. The mechanical feeling conveyed by seeing things go up and down upon the stage minimizes the misty-magical effect that the veils are meant to convey. One's conclusion is that the magical quality of "The Tempest" can be properly conveyed only through imaginative acting.

The costumes—on the whole, conventional Elizabethan — were well designed, and beautiful, though Ariel's dress, in the Inigo Jones manner, was less successful. The large gold spectacles worn by Prospero may easily and mistakenly detract from the dignity of the part.

Prospero is a rôle well within Mr. Gielgud's mature ability. He played it with a beautiful repose, and would, no doubt, make something altogether exquisite of his performance were it not for signs of weariness, not surprising after weeks of Lear. Mr. Marius Goring's Ariel was well spoken, and highly intelligent, but Mr. Jack Hawkins' Caliban was not quite so wonderful as some of the critics would have us think. He spoke the poetry very well, except for the famous lines: "Be not afeard; the isle is full of noises," which he accompanied by too much movement. He was insufficiently helped by Stephano and Trinculo who should be played with muscularity, and knock-about humor.

The court party was adequately played, with Mr. Lewis Casson as Gonzalo, and the two villains, Antonio and Sebastian, well spoken and contrasted by Messrs. Marne Maitland and Andrew Cruikshank. Miss Jessica Tandy, as Miranda, looked the personification of coy femininity. She did well in that somewhat colorless part, though one was more conscious of vocal limitations than when she was recently playing Cordelia.

Looking back on the evening it comes again, in the end, to this—that only through great imaginative effort, exercised by the players, can painted canvas become an enchanted island, or Cornwall's castle, or a deserted, rain-swept heath.



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Augustus John painting in the exhibition of British art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Racial Tolerance as Practiced in One Public School

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Yes, this is America! The crowded lunchroom in the Bailey-Gatzert School in Seattle, Wash. Bailey-Gatzert is an almost completely Oriental school, Japanese and Chinese predominating. But here, where many races are seen eating side by side, is a wonderful spirit of true American friendship, for these young native Americans are learning right in school the teaching of racial tolerance of the great New World Melting-Pot. Needless to say, the challenge for turning a "problem" into a prime opportunity has been with the teachers. The accompanying article tells something of the way they have done and are doing it a way that has put Bailey-Gatzert and her teachers and children on the map for genuine Americanism. Here is a "melting pot" that should be an example to all of us.

Americanism In Seattle's 'Oriental' School

Small Chinese, Hawaiians, Japanese, Prove They Are Americans All and Of One People

By Lee Irwin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Tiny, black-haired, eleven-year-old Jiro Yoshitake looked out over his audience. His was an important speech, he was the president, his was the duty of delivering a message to his listeners so they would realize the import of what he was saying and would put his words into practice.

Slowly, he began, "Last week we talked about the Code of the Good American. . . . Our first lesson was Loyalty. . . . Today we are going to think about the Law of Self-Control. . . ."

As president of the Good American Citizenship Club of Bailey-Gatzert, Seattle's almost completely Oriental grammar school, he was giving the key talk of the weekly meeting of the club. Tiny faces smiled up in approbation . . . many Japanese, Chinese, a few Whites, Negroes, copper-colored Indian youths, Filipinos, and Hawaiians.

A Long Distance

But several years ago, the walls of the auditorium where Jiro had spoken looked down on a more somber scene. Ada J. Mahon had come face to face with one of her more difficult problems as principal of Bailey-Gatzert. The Sino-Japanese war had spread to her students.

Sobbing they stood before her . . . a mite of a Japanese girl and an equally tiny Chinese child. They had been fighting, brought before Miss Mahon to settle their differences. But this was no school-yard battle. In the eyes of each was being refought the bitter battles of the lands of their ancestors. Approximately 70 per cent of Bailey-Gatzert's pupils are Japanese, another 15 per cent Chinese. Should further animosities develop, the whole school might be disrupted.

She called the small adversaries over to her, explained they were Americans and should live together as such, sent them into the auditorium to think it over, alone. Later, she caught a glimpse of the two little girls going down the hall, arm in arm.

Principal of Bailey-Gatzert for two decades, Miss Mahon has seen her school grow from a sort of educational haven for Orientals to a place among the most respected schools in Seattle. Year after year she has seen her students venture on to Seattle's high schools and just as regularly has glowed inwardly as her former pupils have won honors in their graduating classes.

Rubber-stamped Students

Even after all these years working with Japanese and Chinese children, Miss Mahon still cannot understand all of her pupils and their parents So she has an interpreter—her Japanese office girl. But today the problem is insignificant compared with the past.

In earlier years, the first day of school was a scramble. One hundred and more new students would enroll. Teachers couldn't understand them . . . they couldn't understand the teachers. And the tiny Orientals all looked alike!

After the new students were once segregated and placed in rooms, the trouble was over—until the lunch bell rang. After that they were all mixed up again, none of them knew where they belonged, and the sorting had to be done all over again.

A rubber stamp was made and each of the new students had his or her room number impressed on the back of his hand, and later on his neck. But they came back next day meticulously scrubbed! Next strings were tied around the fingers of the students to match in color strings tied on the door-knobs of the room where the children belonged. This worked.

But the era of stamps and strings is gone. With most of the children able to understand English before they enter school and teachers able to understand the rest, the problem of the wandering pupils is just about solved.

But all the problems of the Oriental in an American school aren't conquered so easily. Although considerable headway has been made in recent years, language difficulties are still among the most troublesome stumbling-blocks at Bailey-Gatzert.

Eleven-year-old Jiro Yoshitake speaks excellently and few Japanese students now enter school with no knowledge of English. Nevertheless, they are still handicapped. Miss Mahon claims some of her students still tend to memorize their work rather than to think. But this tendency is disappearing rapidly with further Americanization of the Japanese.

Though an effort is made to discourage "tattling" of all sorts, a student officer recently reported another pupil to Miss Mahon. "What," asked Miss Mahon, "has Willie (a small Chinese boy) done?"

"He has come to school for the past three days with his shoes dirty. We've warned him about it, but it hasn't done any good," replied the young officer.

Good American Citizen Club

Such matters are very much in earnest, and part of the GACC—the Good American Citizen Club. By this club, the students practically manage the affairs of the school. Various committees are appointed, such as the safety patrol, clean grounds, and the clean shoes group mentioned above. Each has a faculty advisor and each takes a maximum of pride in its own particular task.

Working under Jiro Yoshitake and Shizuko Furumoto, the boys' and the girls' presidents, are the chairmen of each of these committees. A dark-eyed, dark-haired little White girl is chairman of the Good Deeds Committee. Rose, of Jugo-Slavian parentage, tells of the week's good deeds as handed in to her by her fellow students. They have done well. One tiny Oriental "helped a blind man across the street." Another "took care of a girl with a cut finger." A third "stopped a fight." And another "helped my Mother wash the baby."

Not long ago, at a meeting of the GACC, a student reported faucets in the lavatories had been left running and water was going to waste. President Yoshitake appointed a committee to remedy this situation—to teach the students, especially the younger ones, that the water should be turned off. The chairman of this committee, a Japanese named Ben, later reported definite improvement.

Though the GACC gathered momentum slowly at first, the pupils now co-operate excellently. And according to teachers, are all very proud of their club. Officers are selected entirely by the students. Their fairness and adherence to democratic principles can be noted from the makeup of the color-guard—most coveted job in school. With 70 per cent of the students of Japanese extraction, the present guard contains one Indian, one Filipino, two Chinese, one White, and only two Japanese.

"Typical," as Miss Mahon put it, "of the Bailey-Gatzert spirit, is the lunchroom." In rows along the neatly aligned tables were pupils of three different races eating side by side in perfect harmony.

Today the lunchroom was offering a Chinese dish and all were avidly eating it down. And working in the kitchen, side by side, were three girls, two Japanese and a Chinese. All three were singing, occasionally two voices in Japanese, and one in Chinese . . . more often all three in English. All were attempting to make their school stand for something good, fine, and beautiful. Shanghai and Peking have been forgotten . . . gone up Bailey-Gatzert's chimney as smoke from a little melting pot of their own.

A Thank You From Japan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tall, long-legged Professor McCall of Columbia University, was giving a lecture at the Imperial University of Tokyo when the great earthquake of 1923 started. Jumping from the second-floor window, he escaped. He helped where he could all through that burning quivering night under billowing, rosy smoke-wreaths of incomparable beauty, awe, and grandeur; but started to walk to Yokohama in the morning to catch his steamer scheduled to sail that day. Half way down, he met the Yokohama refugees on their way to Tokyo, and turned back to Tokyo with them, leaving on the top of a hill his typewriter and brief case, asking in a little note pinned to them, that anyone who might later be able to do so, would notify him in New York or forward them at his expense.

Back in New York City a few weeks later, one morning early, when he was still in bed, the doorbell rang. In hastily-donned robe and slippers, he opened the door. There, to his amazement, were his typewriter and brief case, but nobody in sight or within call.

His great regret was that he could not even say "Thank you." "True," I answered, "but that was someone's way of saying thank you to your face for what you had done in the Orient, and he did not want you to have any sense of obligation to him."

And to this day that beautiful mystery remains a self-effacing expression of gratitude.

C. J. P.

Aids in Teaching Conservation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A pamphlet just published under the U. S. Office of Education, entitled "Opportunities for the Preparation of Teachers in Conservation Education," is for sale at 5 cents by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. List it by name and its number—90. It is by Katherine M. Cook, Chief of the Division of Special Problems, and Florence E. Reynolds. Dr. Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant U. S. Commissioner of Education, in the Foreword, says in part:

"To those who have not followed closely current practices in public education in the United States it may come as a surprise to learn that courses concerned with the conservation of our natural resources and designed for teachers in elementary and secondary schools are available in at least 138 institutions of higher learning located in 35 different States. Such courses are most commonly called Conservation, Conservation of Resources, or Conservation of Natural Resources. It offered in colleges and universities. the courses are located generally in the school or department of education or one of the science departments. In normal schools and teachers colleges they are apt to be given in geography, botany biology, the social sciences, or other science departments. In 10 States courses in conservation are offered in all the State-supported teacher-education institutions; in a number of other States a majority of these institutions offer such courses. In at least five States—Arkansas, Florida, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Wisconsin—the teaching of conservation in the public schools is required by law, and to meet this requirement teacher-training institutions of all types are establishing courses in conservation."

For Regular Home Duties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Parent Sharing Helpful Experiences

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for your article, "Do We Teach Them to Work?" appearing in the column Through the Editor's Window, Tuesday, May 28.

With our three boys growing up I have been convinced more and more that they should have regular duties to do about the home We have told them that if they wish to share in the finances of the family they must share in the regular work. There are times when they need extra funds and then they are anxious to do extra work in order to have the money.

The Cub activities (or Boy Scout) are a help in showing the boy that in order to progress in rank he must do some regular work to help at home.

Last summer I found that the boys took great delight in taking turns in preparing the noon meal.

I for one will appreciate any articles which will help parents to teach the children to work. The trouble in so many families today is not primarily with the children but with the parents' attitude toward them.

(Mrs.) S. R. B.

* * *

Doing Rather Than Don't-ing

Michigan

Dear Readers of the Parent Column:

We have always enjoyed reading the Parent Column and have put into practice much of the advice and pointers presented by its contributors. Good, practical, workable knowledge on the art of raising children is at a premium, therefore the experiences of others in the successful handling of the everyday little problems is valuable. Perhaps some of the parents could tell us about the books or other printed matter that have guided them. Our daughter is 22 months old, but our interest in children knows no age or sex.

We would like to share with others our experiences in meeting certain situations. Whenever it has been possible to do so, we have replaced a childish urge, which may prove harmful, into a constructive activity, and have stressed "doing" rather than "don't-ing." For example, the urge to turn on and off the gas stove burners has been diverted into an opportunity to assist in the preparation of her meals.

The desire to open drawers has been largely offset by allowing her to assist in the closing of all drawers no matter who has opened them. The responsibility of putting her clothing in its proper place has developed an enthusiasm for order that keeps her parents on the alert. A patient endeavor to take no cognizance of wrong doing other than to correct it and praise for doing right has been our approach May we hear how others have dealt with these new-old problems?

(Mr.) and (Mrs.) K. E.

The Education Editor thanks Mr. and Mrs. E. and expresses the hope that more fathers may be heard from in joint or individual letters.

A Saturday Column

Seeing a Book

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is the privilege of an adult to help children "see" a book. Not hold, read, or memorize its contents, but look at the book itself with interested and intelligent eyes.

Children living in cities near book shops and libraries and attending well-equipped schools take books for granted. To all children a book is something to read. Why not show them that a book itself may be savored and appreciated in its entirety? The best-made books of sturdy or rare binding, clear type and good workmanship should be realized as works of art. Perhaps if the children are taught to look for sincere work in the appearance of a book as well as in its contents, they will learn to disdain the shoddy, careless, and ill-made book and choose only that combination of line, form, and type that makes a book true and beautiful and worth keeping.

The boys and girls will be surprised and interested if their attention is called to the many different styles of binding. Let them compare all their books and decide which bindings they like best and why.

They may want to investigate school and library books also, once they really begin to see books. Is the paper rough or smooth, white, cream, or colored? How are the edges of the pages finished? Are the illustrations appropriate? What kind of type is used? Are the printed letters plain or fancy, round or square, heavy or light, with certain flourishes or any distinctive marks on certain letters?

It might be an everyday adventure to find out more about printed letters or type, its story from ancient times to modern day and the various changes it has undergone.

As an amusing quiz ask the children what comes before the reading matter in a book. Have they ever noticed the inside covers and the pages inserted before and after the story part? What about date, publisher's name, dedication, ornament, preface, and colophon? Are there other things to see? Different publishers have varying techniques in the makeup of their books and it will be like a game or an indoor voyage of discovery for the children to explore the mechanics of a book.

Lydia Lion Roberts

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The Home Forum

Introduction to Freya Stark

HERE AM I, a person who has read widely all her life, shut out for the present from the company of books. Most people, I suppose, have at some period been similarly trapped, and I confess it has happened to me before. This time the obvious conclusion is that world events are of such staggering import that I cannot possess a quiet enough mind to read a novel or a biography; yet this explanation is not good enough, really, because I used to be overtaken by this same lethargy before the prevailing state of general chaos set in. Entirely without mental signposts leading to the impasse, I will suddenly discover, having a book open in my hand, that I am helpless to establish contact with it.

At such times, I have no inclination to keep books at a distance. On the contrary, I like them heaped up about me: on tables, on chairs, on the floor, upstairs and down. I like to feel one lodged under my arm. Often, at my work, the thought will intrude: "How pleasant it will be tonight, in my favorite chair, with the light over my left shoulder precisely and all the urgencies of my neighbors' radios rigorously excluded, when I shall sit and read that book which the postman brought yesterday." Then the evening arrives, I am clearly in this delicious situation and, infuriatingly, I cannot read. I used to insist upon continuing the struggle; but lately I have given that up because I know so well how, after a longer or a shorter interval, all at once the mental barriers are removed—and I can read. Or, at least, so it has always been up to now.

* * *

For example, I remember a time when I went through an identical trial. Just then there had been lying on my table a book for which I had sent to New York, to a friendly book-dealer who imports English editions, a book of travel which I had seen enthusiastically praised in the London literary supplements. "The Southern Gates of Arabia," by Freya Stark. I had never read this author and I honestly believe I felt as little conscious interest in Arabia as in any unfrequented corner of the globe. I'm endowed with practically none of the spirit of an explorer, and yet I longed for that book. When it was there, I opened it eagerly, glanced at the leading page, turned over the illustrations; and just there I stopped. Read that book I could not. For weeks it lay on my table, crisp and clean and enticing in its turquoise-blue binding with the author's signature stamped in gold on one corner—colors suggestive, as I told myself, of the cloudless hard blue Arabia skies. I did like seeing the book there. I savored it well in anticipation, but I did not open it again after that one false start. Hamlet's Denmark could not have been more hopelessly "weary, stale, flat and unprofitable" than was my vaster kingdom of books. But books, fortunately, are patient beyond all our asking; they are calm and trusting, content to rest in the realization of their intrinsic worth. So "The Southern Gates of Arabia" waited.

And then, finally, its hour dawned. No, it was not a night of wind and snow; the curtains were not drawn or the wood fire at a blaze. As I recall, it was a warm summer evening, so that I was sitting with a persevering electric fan for company and a glass of ginger ale in which the ice cubes clinked agreeably. It had been a busy day, and hot. I wished to forget all that. So, not thinking particularly what I did, I reached out and "The Southern Gates of Arabia" came nearer.

I first read a passage which occurs well on in the narrative. This I did shamelessly, knowing all self-respecting readers should begin at the beginning. But that passage would not let me go and you will soon see why, for this is it: "The three good houses of Thilé stand together above the rest of the village in a strategic position, and belong to the Mansab and his family. They are not whitewashed like the wealthy houses of Makalla, but are solidly built of mud, five stories high. On the roof of the nearest, a woman stood and watched our coming; her arms and face were black as her gown, and she had a Byzantine dignity in the straight lines that draped her. I noticed how much was added to the grace of the figure by the darkness of face and arms, as if it were some statue carved completely out of a single piece of ebony, a thing one and indivisible in its beauty, instead of appearing, as most of us do, in bits here and there through our coverings. What is less harmonious than half a leg showing in contrasting colour beneath a modern skirt?—or an arm, which our dressmakers cut off at the shoulder, and leave to hang as an independent object outside the general design of their creations? This woman had no such incongruities: she was all one, and stood against the sky like the Madonna of Torcello against the gold mosaic of her dome: until she saw us and screamed, fluttering those dark arms in an abandoned way, unbecoming to Byzantine mosaics."

Here was my introduction to Freya Stark. Here, I knew, was an original thinker and a superb craftsman. Judging only by that one paragraph, I knew that Miss Stark has remarkable powers of observation and that they are sharpened and strengthened by her fearless and searching style. Here always are two levels: that meaning which we read upon the surface and that deep underlying implication which, we are at once convinced, is profoundly wise.

* * *

I sat for hours over this book. I did even a thing which is profoundly distasteful to me: I marked the margins with a black pencil. Ever since I discovered this book, I have only to open it and at once I am transported. It is, of course, the account of a journey which one small, frail Englishwoman made into a portion of southern Arabia called the Hadhramaut, a name totally unknown to me until then. She came to know that narrow strip of tawny country bordering the Gulf of Aden, which had once been traversed by the great frankincense road, and crossed interminably by Arab camelmen who carried in their loads the incense of Arabia and Africa, pearls and muslins from Ceylon and silks from China, Malacca tortoiseshell and spikenard from the Ganges, Himalayan cinnamon leaves—diamonds, sapphires, ivory, cotton, indigo, lapis lazuli, cinnamon, dates and wine and Persian slaves, ostrich feathers, gold and myrrh. On this journey, she went alone in the company of native servants. And in the process of discovering this land, of which most of us, her readers, had not so much as guessed the existence, she knew lofty cities rising abruptly out of an expanse of sand and rock, she visited chiefs and their households whose surroundings reproduced the living conditions which prevailed in the medieval castle, she lay night after night under the stars with her servants camped close by and delighted in the stillness. "How few of us in Europe," she observes, "know silence in the night: even if we sleep alone in Alpine pastures we are comforted by the sound of running streams. But here, between one village and the next, there is nothing except the wind when it blows: and on a still night, that waterless silence is so still that you may fancy you hear in its arid quiet the growth of the desert scrub beneath its breastwork of thorns." Which one of us has encountered that "waterless silence"?

* * *

There is little use in quoting endlessly from this book. Far better that readers—if they are serious readers—shall find it out for themselves. I admit I read for style. Anyone demanding commonplace thrills and breathless action should keep away from this book. It is not, as I said, merely that a young Englishwoman went alone into this roadless country, with here and there a long-forgotten city "pressed in a bay of the western cliff," intent upon visiting Shabwa, the Sabota of Pliny; it is not that we are reading of southern Arabia, which comes no nearer the daily routine of most of us than a fairy tale at dusk. Not an atom does it matter that circumstances prevented her from reaching her goal. What does matter vastly is the enthralling discovery that here is a woman who can set down for us thoughts which have never shaped themselves on our pens or tongues, yet nevertheless thoughts which have been genuinely ours. To read Miss Stark is an experience exciting and stirring and invigorating in the extreme. Unblushingly, she writes out of her own experience, out of her own thinking, and thus she provides the only sort of writing that really counts.

For myself, I have since sought out everything that Freya Stark has written. There are two or three other books, chiefly about her journeys in remote lands; and her work appears sometimes in the English literary supplements and weeklies. It is infrequent and, for that reason, the more to be cherished. Now that I am astray in one of those periods when books are elusive, "The Southern Gates of Arabia" brings memories that I treasure. One day—any day now—some other book will kindle again my quick and enthusiastic response to the mood of its author.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BEGONIA": *A Painting by Stanley Spencer*

STANLEY SPENCER, a contemporary British painter, was born in 1891. He studied painting at the Slade School in London. From youth, he has shown a particular interest in pictures of a religious nature. Indeed, some people refer to him as a "belated Pre-Raphaelite."

His native village, Cookham-on-Thames, has been the subject of many of his pictures. This canvas, "Begonia," shows what feeling and devotion he can lavish on a floral theme. The picture is both decorative and descriptive, for it expresses at the same time something of the artist's devotion to the subject. "Begonia" is one of the several hundred pictorial exhibits, shown last season in the British Pavilion of the New York World's Fair. The exhibition is now on view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where it may be seen through September.

So We Bought Storevik

I HAD BEEN out to this island from time to time in my rowboat, fishing. On the north side there was a big bay where I had always pulled in for a while. Up on the hillside were several gray, little, dirt-roofed houses asleep under some old rowan trees that had magpie nests in them. Fields of grass of velvety softness stretched down toward the fjord, where a boathouse arched its back under a dark crag and a pier crooked out into the sea. On the beach, where a little creek flowed out in the bay, gulls slept amidst seaweed-covered rocks and stiff seagrass. And frightened herons, that sailed large and troll-like over my head, settled down, with ill-natured cries, on some rocks at the tip of the island. There they drove out a colony of gulls that spread out over the fjord in a white cloud, and then came back and settled down again in peace amidst their eggs and nests. And eider-ducks, with their young swimming in snowplow formation behind them, cut stripes in the night-still water.

It had never occurred to me to go ashore. I had simply sat there and looked.

It was like a little paradise, with utter peace and freedom. No neighbors, no noise, nothing but these old houses crouching there together under the large, whispering trees and mirroring themselves in the quiet, hidden bay. . . .

The following day we rowed out and looked at the place. Went into the little gray houses. There were a cowshed and barn, a sheep-cote, a dwelling-house, and a pig-sty made of stone, with a dirt roof over it. Old, crooked and cozy, all of it. . . .

We walked over the fields, where the grass grew carpetlike and was thick with little flowers. There was a large corn-field, and a potato patch. Southward lay a valley through which a little creek tumbled. An overhanging crag formed a grotto and the opening was obscured by old apple trees. We explored the woods where juniper trees grew as large as cypresses and spread their branches amidst the stunted alder-wood. Birches shone pale against dark fir trees, linden trees grew in long rows and white cotton-grass stood out against the hillocks and black earth. We walked all the way to the other side of the island, where the woods ended in water-polished rocks and the fjord spread out to meet the sea that lay hidden out beyond the hazy, purple mountains.

All this could be ours! The woods, the fields, the long, smooth beach. I was almost frightened by the beauty of the place. . . .

And so we bought *Storevik*.—From "Northern Summer," by GØSTA AF GEIJERSTAM, translation from the Norwegian by JORAN BIRKELAND. (New York: Dutton.)

Only for Our Real Need

FOR MY PART, I do not believe that peace is what most of us most ardently desire. I can imagine it pleasant to the young and active to live in a world where there should, indeed, be fewer wars, but more fighting; just as I can imagine that a young and active fox enjoys being hunted. One would enjoy it oneself if one knew the country and could run as well as a fox. . . .

With muscles good, and a high courage, we *like* to pit ourselves against the powers of the universe. It is not warfare that breaks our spirit: to think that the horrors of modern engines will deter us, is to rate the heroism of the average human being far too low. What we suffer from now is that we are usually given ignoble motives to fight for. To struggle for blind supremacy no longer satisfies our spirit: we feel that we have come to a more constructive point in the affairs of men: far less are we happy to give our lives for finance, however clothed in names of honour. But for a selfless cause, for some vision built out into the misty future of mankind, people will die as they have always died, whatever the penalty. They are led astray by will o' the wisps, charlatans, pressmen and dictators: *these* let the peace-lover denounce and watch against, and keep his instrument of war pure and sharp, to be used only in the real need of his soul.—FREYA STARK, in "The Southern Gates of Arabia." (New York: Dutton.)

June Contrast

Now in soft northern lands
the days are long and bright the rose;
now sings the lark.
But on Antarctic floes
the orange-headed emperor-penguin stands
and trumpets to the dark.

Now summer climbs to Scotland up the map,
to tundra and to steppe,
creeping across the grid of parallels
to Iceland, stretched upon Mercator's rack.
But on Australian hills
white June hangs out its frosty almanack.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

"Sublime ends of human life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR JAMES BARRIE has said that "life is a long lesson in humility." This view is perhaps most commonly accepted by those who have experienced disappointment, loss, or sorrow. Humility, however, is not necessarily learned through unhappy experiences, for it is native to the child thought, and it received Christ Jesus' benediction (Matthew 5:5), "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth." Right thinking persons are naturally eager to live usefully, successfully, and unselfishly. They have before them an ideal, perhaps not clearly defined, of making their lives of value to the world. Shakespeare expressed this ideal in the admonition:

"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

More than worthy human ideals is needed, however, in order so to conduct one's life that it shall be fruitful in immortal qualities. Christian Science supplies the needed instruction, revealing the basic Principle on which, in their human experience, men can learn intelligently to build for eternity. In this endeavor each one must work alone with God, even while he learns harmoniously to mingle and cooperate with others in human affairs. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her writings has made clear the way of individual spiritualization of thought, motive, desire, and of right conduct. In a letter to certain students (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 137) she advised that "each one return to his place of labor, to work out individually and alone, for himself and for others, the sublime ends of human life."

Christ Jesus, on whose redemptive teaching Christian Science is founded, made plain the fact of being toward which the human heart is ever yearning, namely, that God is Spirit, and existence spiritual. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 138): "The supremacy of Spirit was the foundation on which Jesus built. His sublime summary points to the religion of Love." And she adds, "Christians are under as direct orders now, as they were then, to be Christlike, to possess the Christ-spirit, to follow the Christ-example, and to heal the sick as well as the sinning."

This shows why men yearn for peace and find it not; why they speak of brotherhood and find discord, hate, war: they have rejected the true foundation because it has not been understood, and the power of Love has, therefore, not been realized. But Jesus said (Matthew 24:35). "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." There remains therefore the assurance that men must eventually turn homeward to Love, and learn that "the sublime ends of human life" can be found only in loving, in reflecting God, divine Love.

In order to attain unto this realization of Life as Love, each individual must be willing to examine his own thinking, see what in it is unlike Love, and learn how to overcome the false traits which represent, not God, divine Mind, the creator of man in His likeness, but false mortal mind, which has deceived the human race into believing that life, substance, and intelligence can be in matter. To human sense it seems not easy or desirable, but difficult, to relinquish belief in the reality of those material things which men strive to acquire. But Christian Science shows that the surrender of false belief in mortal mind and matter as real does not entail the loss of any good. It means the finding of true substance, harmony, brotherhood, and love. To accomplish these "sublime ends of human life" naturally requires constant self-examination and correction, through the understanding that all the evils which seemingly are prevalent in daily living, such as depression, anger, resentment, harmful gossip, unkindness, and the like, are not real. They do not belong to man's true selfhood, which reflects God; and because they have no foundation in Truth, and no divine law to support them, they can be rejected as wholly false, and replaced with the true qualities of tolerance, loving-kindness, and spiritual joy. And it is in this rejection of wrong traits and thoughts that each one can truly help in overcoming the evil beliefs which oppress the world.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 227) Mrs. Eddy says that "calm, self-respected thoughts abide in tabernacles of their own, dwelling upon a holy hill, speaking the truth in the heart." And she adds, "The sublime summary of an honest life satisfies the mind craving a higher good, and bathes it in the cool waters of peace on earth; till it grows into the full stature of wisdom, reckoning its own by the amount of happiness it has bestowed upon others." In this spiritualization of individual thinking lies the certain way to achieve "the sublime ends of human life" for oneself, thereby in a measure helping multitudes to turn to God and find the spiritual peace which alone can establish the brotherhood, happiness, and plenty for which mankind seeks.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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"Menneskelivets ophøiede formål"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SIR JAMES BARRIE har sagt at "livet er en lang oplæring i ydmykhet". Denne synsmåte godtas kanskje lettest av dem som har vært utsatt for skuffelser, tap eller sorg. Ydmykhet læres imidlertid ikke nødvendigvis gjennem ulykkelige oplevelser, for den er naturlig for barnetanken, og den fikk Kristi Jesu velsignelse (Matteus 5:5): "Salige er de saktmodige; for de skal arve jorden." Rettenkende mennesker har et naturlig, sterkt ønske om å leve et nyttig, fremgangsrikt og uselvisk liv. De har fremfor sig et ideal, som kan hende ikke er klart definert, om å leve et liv som er til gagn for verden. Shakespeare har gitt uttrykk for dette ideal i formaningen:

"Vær sann mot eget jeg;
Og derav følge må, som natten følger dag,
Du kan ei da mot nesten være falsk."

Vi trenger imidlertid noget mere enn verdige menneskelige idealer for å kunne leve vårt liv således at det vil bli rikt på udødelige egenskaper. Kristen Videnskap gir den nødvendige veiledning, og åpenbarer det grunnleggende Prinsipp på hvilket menneskene i sitt liv og virke på en intelligent måte kan lære å bygge for evigheten. I denne streben må hver enkelt lære å arbeide alene med Gud, samtidig som han lærer hvorledes han på en harmonisk måte kan blande sig med og samarbeide med andre i de forskjellige menneskelige anliggender. Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, har i sine skrifter klart opstukket veien til individuell åndeliggjørelse av tanke, beveggrunn og ønske og til rett handlemåte. I et brev til visse elever (*Miscellaneous Writings*, s. 137) rådet hun "hver enkelt til å vende tilbake til sitt arbeidssted, til individuelt og alene, for sig selv og for andre, å utarbeide menneskelivets ophøiede formål."

Kristus Jesus, på hvis gjenløsende lære Kristen Videnskap er grunnlagt, klargjorde den tilværelsens kjensgjerning som det menneskelige hjerte stadig higer mot, nemlig, at Gud er Ånd og tilværelsen åndelig. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, s. 138): "Åndens overhøihet var det grunnlag på hvilket Jesus bygget. Hans ophøiede sammentrengte fremstilling viser hen til Kjærlighetens religion." Og hun tilføier: "Kristne har likeså direkte befaling nu som de hadde dengang, til å være Kristus-like, til å eie Kristus-ånden, til å følge Kristus-eksemplet og til å helbrede de syke så vel som de syndige."

Dette forklarer grunnen til at menneskene higer efter fred, men ikke finner den, til at de taler om brorskap og finner disharmoni, hat, krig: de har forkastet det sanne grunnlag fordi det ikke er blitt forstått, og Kjærlighetens makt er derfor ikke blitt erkjent. Men Jesus sa (Matteus 24:35): "Himmel og jord skal forgå, men mine ord skal ingenlunde forgå." Vi har derfor fremdeles forvissningen om at menneskene til slutt må vende hjem til Kjærligheten og lære at de kan finne "menneskelivets ophøiede formål" bare ved å elske, ved å gjenspeile Gud, guddommelig Kjærlighet.

For å kunne nå frem til denne erkjennelse av Liv som Kjærlighet, må hvert enkelt menneske være villig til å undersøke sin egen tenkning, å se hvad som er ulikt Kjærligheten i den, og lære å overvinne de falske karaktertrekk som representerer, ikke Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, skaperen som har skapt mennesket i Sin lignelse, men det falske dødelige sinn, som har villedt menneskeheten til å tro at liv, substans og intelligens kan være i materien. For de menneskelige sanser synes det ikke å være lett eller ønskelig, men meget vanskelig å gi slipp på troen på virkeligheten av de materielle ting som menneskene streber efter å få fatt i. Men Kristen Videnskap viser at opgivelsen av den feilaktige tro at det dødelige sinn og materien er virkelige, ikke medfører tap av noget som helst godt. Det vil tvertimot lede en til å finne sann substans, harmoni, brorskap og kjærlighet. Opnåelsen av disse "menneskelivets ophøiede formål" krever naturligvis stadig selvundersøkelse og beriktigelse gjennem forståelsen av at alle de onder som tilsynelatende gjør sig gjeldende i det daglige liv, såsom nedtrykthet, vrede, nag, skadelig sladder, uvennlighet og lignende, ikke er virkelige. De tilhører ikke menneskets sanne selv, som gjenspeiler Gud; og fordi de ikke har noget grunnlag i Sannhet og ikke støtter sig på nogen guddommelig lov, kan de forkastes som helt igjennem falske og erstattes med sanne egenskaper, såsom toleranse, vennlighet og åndelig glede. Og det er ved denne forkastelse av uriktige karaktertrekk og tanker at hver enkelt i sannhet kan hjelpe til med å overvinne de onde antagelser som knuger verden.

I *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 227) sier Mrs. Eddy at "rolige, selvrespekterende tanker dveler i sine egne telt, bor på et hellig berg og taler sannheten i hjertet". Og hun tilføier: "Summen av et ærlig og ophøiet liv tilfredsstiller det sinn som higer efter et høiere gode, og bader det i de kjølige vanne, i forvissningen om fred på jord, inntil det vokser frem til full modenhet og visdom, og måler sin egen lykke efter den grad av lykke det har skjenket andre." I denne åndeliggjørelse av den individuelle tenkning finnes den sikre vei til opnåelsen av "menneskelivets ophøiede formål" for ens eget vedkommende, hvilket igjen i nogen grad vil hjelpe mangfoldige andre til å vende sig til Gud og finne den åndelige fred som alene kan grunnfeste det brorskap, den lykke og overflod som menneskeheten trakter efter.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1940

Plight of Symbolic Child Elicits Aid From America

By Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the swiftest appeals to the hearts and the checkbooks of America is the plight of little children in countries at war.

Knowing this, the American Red Cross adopted as its trademark in the current campaign to raise $20,000,000 for war relief and aid to the wounded and refugees, a portrait of a little girl against the background of shattered buildings in the locality she once knew as home.

The child holds one finger to her lips in puzzlement. Her big eyes reflect inability to grasp what has happened. She clasps close her only treasure, a tattered doll. A scarf, a simple little dress, heighten the pathos of the homeless little wanderer.

That little girl needs a new dress. Thousands upon thousands of other children of her age need new dresses. They also need little sweaters to keep out the nip of autumn winds which will come all too soon.

Two Methods Suggested

Filling that need is one of the principal aims of the Red Cross today. In addition to fabricating a tremendous volume of supplies for casualties of the war, this gigantic relief organization, symbolizing the sympathy and friendship of the American people, is asking that its friends and members in Boston give heed to these two ways to help:

Give $1.50 to purchase sufficient wool to make one sweater.

Give $1 to buy material to make a child's dress.

These simple examples reduce the complicated war relief program of the Red Cross to understandable terms. In the tremendous activity going on daily at Metropolitan Boston headquarters in the former Ratshesky and Proctor town houses at Gloucester Street and Commonwealth Avenue, childhood certainly is not forgotten, from the needs of tiny babies to children in their teens.

Other agencies have the same high objective—aid to the hungry and the homeless. The American Friends of France, at 421 Boylston Street, seeks funds, sensible clothing, and particularly contributions to buy milk for the babies of France. These goods are assured shipment through co-operation with the Allied Relief Fund, Inc. in New York.

Churches to Assist

Over this week end relief activities come to the fore. The Red Cross has asked churches to designate June 30 as the day in which to support the Red Cross appeal for contributions for war relief purposes. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in Convention Hall at Swampscott, an elaborate North Shore War Relief Bazaar and Antiques Sale will be held.

The Friends of France will sell valuable French antique furniture and tri-color novelties; sale of Christmas cards in the Chinese manner and large Chinese prints will aid China; The Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief will sell Polish dolls and likenesses of the statesman pianist; the Norwegian Relief Committee for Metropolitan Boston will sell Norwegian imports and cookies.

The American Red Cross has thus far made expenditures and commitments for relief in Great Britain amounting to nearly half a million dollars. To this, yesterday, was added a further £100,000.

At Red Cross headquarters, under the direction of trained executives—volunteer, unpaid workers who have completed standard training courses—fully 1,000 women from communities in the metropolitan circle check in and out each week, assisting in the various departments from two hours a day to a full day on the work tables.

Some of the workers make their contributions in service in the department given over to the cutting of children's dresses, bathrobes, layettes and other articles of clothing in flannel and woolen material.

Activities on Gloucester Street—apart from the administrative office of the Metropolitan Chapter—cover more than 20 separate fields of service, such as cutting of patterns and sewing garments, knitting, instruction for new volunteers, driving delivery cars, and even cooking. This last activity operates a canteen in the basement at 17 Gloucester Street, where workers may obtain an excellent luncheon for 25 cents.

Boston Red Cross Responds Readily to European Calls for Help

By a Staff Photographer

Varied Forms of Aid

(1) Mrs. Frank E. Greene of Brookline, operating electric cutter for routing out pieces of children's garments being made for distribution in refugee countries. (2) Red Cross Canteen in the basement at 17 Gloucester Street. (3) Mrs. Henry B. Chapin of Louder's Lane, Chestnut Hill, operates a sewing machine, with a finished dress nearby. (4) Miss Marjorie Mork and Mrs. Harold M. Johnson of Wellesley, with the amount of wool necessary to make one child's sweater. (5) Aides at the opening day (July 1) of the North Shore War Relief Bazaar and Antique Sale to be held in the Swampscott Convention Hall. Left to right are Miss Susan S. Strong of Dover, Miss Barbara Ann Paine of Weston, and Miss Nancy Wendell of Dedham. (6) Left to right, Mrs. G. Ellis Densmore of Brookline, Mrs. E. B. Lane of Waban, Miss Ann Cutler of Needham, and Lieut. Priscilla Phelan of Brookline—members of the Red Cross Volunteer Motor Corps.

New England Council Scans Defense Plan

Prevention of invasion is based on ample supply of airplanes and well-trained pilots.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 29—More airplanes, and more pilots to fly them are necessary if the defense forces of this country are to be formidable enough to discourage invasion, business and industrial leaders attending the fifty-ninth Quarterly Meeting of the New England Council here were told today.

Discussing New England's place in the aircraft armament program Archibald Johnston, staff member of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, declared that immediate co-operation of every New England manufacturer in making all facilities available to the Government for national defense was the only way to keep this country out of war.

Co-operation Emphasized

The speaker, a member of the Lafayette Escadrille and a Captain in the United States Army Air Corps during the World War, said he had just returned from conferences with Government procurement agencies in New York, Washington, and Dayton. "There is no question as to the need for New England manufacturers to cooperate with all procurement agencies. In New England we have hundreds of small firms accustomed to turning out fine precision workmanship. These firms, employing between 30 to 60 workers, are in the aggregate extremely essential to the aircraft production program."

A survey just completed by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Mr. Johnston said, disclosed that 131 factories in the State are now producing tools, parts, materials, and accessories for the airplane industry and that 250 others are capable and willing to go into aviation production work.

"Certain well-informed persons, in the aircraft industry," the speaker continued, "consider that the President spoke rather loosely when he mentioned the need for 50,000 airplanes. Our present actual deliveries of military aircraft are about 500 a month. To increase this even to 15,000 yearly would mean a plant increase of 150 per cent.

Quality Needed in Training

"It has been estimated by Brigadier General Brett, Chief of Material Division of the Air Corps, that to arrive at production capacity of 50,000 airplanes yearly would require a solid year of factory and plant construction and an additional year to swing into action. It must be remembered that over a period of 30 years we have not produced a total of 50,000 aircraft."

Charging that quantity had wrongly been sacrificed to quality in the nation's pilot training program, Crocker Snow, Massachusetts Aviation Director, told the meeting that establishment of a separate United States air force is essential.

Outcome of Attack in China Factor in World Alignment

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 29—The western democracies would do well to give a little more thought to the outcome of the war in China—for it may affect their own future, it was pointed out this morning at the New England Institute of International Relations by G. Nye Steiger, who for many years was engaged in educational work in China.

Although the conflict between China and Japan is overshadowed in world news by the war in Europe, said Mr. Steiger, now Professor of History at Simmons College, it is no less a disaster of the first magnitude for the Chinese. It has its almost nightly air raids on large cities such as Chungking—and it has its refugees. "It is not an ideological war," he stated. "The Chinese are not fighting for democracy. They are laying down their lives for the right to exist as a nation."

A struggle such as this, which involves nearly half of the human race, Mr. Steiger declared, deserves very much more American attention than it is getting. There is always a likelihood, too, he added, that it would align itself with the axis powers in Europe in a totalitarian bloc.

If free China wins, on the other hand, Mr. Steiger continued, it would become a powerful factor in world peace—and would add one more strong member to the world family of democracies.

Last night in Alumnae Hall on the Wellesley College campus—where this ninth annual institute is in session until the end of next week—there was a symposium on "Preserving Democracy for American Minorities." Taking part in it were Rabbi Beryl D. Cohon of Boston; the Rev. Michael J. Aherne, Professor of Science at Weston College; Julian B. Steele, Vice-President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Rev. William B. Rice, of Dover, Mass.

Tomorrow evening the Institute—in co-operation with the Episcopal Conference on Church Work, which is also meeting on the Wellesley College campus—will offer a free public lecture by Spencer Miller, Jr., Director of Education for the American Federation of Labor, on "The Role of America in the Present Crisis." It will be given in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 p. m.

Dever Word On Candidacy Expected Soon

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Unless political colleagues of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, have been hoodwinked, the powerful Democratic vote getter will formally announce his candidacy for Governor early next week, probably Monday.

Such action has been anticipated for some time, with July 1 slated as the announcement date. Only if the Attorney General makes the unlooked-for decision of seeking the nomination in the United States Senate, or re-election to his present office, will his announcement be a surprise.

Whether he will beat Governor Saltonstall to the pen in publishing his announcement is problematical. The Governor is expected momentarily to make his re-election bid.

Reports persist that Charles F. Hurley, former Democratic Governor, may be a candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination. In this battle he would be pitted against Senator David I. Walsh.

Probably Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for the Senate, would enjoy a political fracas between Senator Walsh and Mr. Hurley because, if the latter became particularly bitter, his own chances, if he wins the nomination, would be benefitted by the resulting Democratic split.

The Parkman forces are awaiting the decision of John W. Haigis of Greenfield, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936, regarding a possible senatorial campaign.

Edgar M. Mills

Movies to Add 10 Per Cent Tax For Defense Fund

Movie-goers, beginning Monday, must be "penny wise." The new United States Defense tax on movie tickets adds a 10 per cent levy on each ticket over 20 cents.

Millions of movie fans who never have paid a tax on their tickets before will begin turning over the pennies to Uncle Sam. Up to now the Federal levy has applied only to tickets over 40 cents.

More than 100,000 movie goers a day in Boston alone, will begin putting their extra pennies in this new defense "bank," it is estimated. Under the new law, this tax must be paid by the public. It is not to be made up by the theater, and it must be indicated plainly on price lists posted at the box offices.

Teachers on Job But City Budget Denies Them Pay

Two Somerville teachers completed a payless two-months service today as Mayor John M. Lynch refused to approve payment of their $100-a-month salary and declared their positions were not necessary and that no provision for their jobs had been made in the budget.

The two teachers are John C. Kelly and Leo J. Lanigan. Both have gone to school daily to teach since their appointment two months ago.

Neither has resorted so far to court action to compel payment of their salaries. The School Committee is expected to take some action soon.

Temporary Arches of Ice Tested For Bridge Building

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 29 (AP)—Dr. Karl P. Billner, New York industrial scientist who got an idea while tinkering with his kitchen electric refrigerator, hopes some day to see what he calls "reinforced ice" used in construction work for such purposes as temporary arches in bridge building.

Outside a New Haven ice plant yesterday Dr. Billner demonstrated an ice beam which he had made three weeks ago by forcing a refrigerant through the pipes that formed the "reinforcing" for the beam and spraying them with prechilled water. The beam was 30 feet long and measured 25 by 25 inches in cross-section.

Subjected to 9½ tons' pressure it sagged only a quarter of an inch and several of the engineers from Yale University and from a number of Connecticut concerns in the group of spectators called the performance "excellent."

Dr. Billner's idea is that ice can be used for some of the purposes to which concrete is put, and a lot less expensively since it requires only one of concrete's three ingredients, cement, stone and water.

The detrimental characteristic of ice is its low melting point, but this, he said, "can be overcome by artificial freezing. It has other weaknesses, but they can be overcome by proper reinforcement and by understanding of the relation of strength to degree of cold."

Dr. Billner, who said he hoped he had marked the beginning of "a new industry, even if it be of humble proportions," suggested as one temporary use for "reinforced ice" the erection of ice arches "between the piers for a bridge to serve as support for permanent concrete arches during the course of their construction."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Forecast for Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with intermittent showers today. Tonight fair and cooler. Sunday fair.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy with intermittent showers today and tonight.

Other New England States: Cloudy with intermittent showers today; tonight fair and cooler.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	77	New Orleans	76	90
Chicago	59	82	New York	69	75
Denver	60	83	Norfolk	77	92
Helena	48	84	Philadelphia	65	84
Kansas City	58	82	St. Louis	60	83
Los Angeles	60	76	San Francisco	58	65
Miami	84	90	Washington	75	91
Minneapolis	55	66			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., June 29.
B—Maximum, June 28

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:28 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Sunday, 7:53 a. m.; height, 8.0 feet.

Sunday, 8:17 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.

Monday 8:46 a. m.; height, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m. Saturday and Sunday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Shirley Temple in "The Bluebird." 3:02, 6:40, 9:40. Also Richard Dix in "Marines Fly High." 4:25, 7:55.

Coolidge Corner—
"Lillian Russell," with Alice Faye. 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also The Jones Family, "On Their Own," 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fenway—
Elsie Janis and Wendy Barrie in "Women in War." 2:25, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Queen of the Mob," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Blanche Yurka. 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Movietours," also Walt Disney's "The Riveter," "Information Please," and "News of the Day." Continuous from 1 to 11.

Keith Memorial—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "March of Time," 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Baby Sandy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"The Ghost Breakers," with Bob Hope. 9, 11:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:05, 6:30, 8:55, 11:20. Also "March of Time," 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Stage: Bob Hope and his Radio Show. 10:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:40, 8:05, 10:30.

Modern—
"Brother Orchid," starring Edward G. Robinson, Humphrey Bogart and Ann Sothern. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Oliver. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Two Girls on Broadway." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Primrose Path," starring Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. 12:30, 4:20, 8:10. Also Alice Faye in "Lillian Russell." 2:05, 5:55, 9:50.

Radio—Page 10.

Also "Our Town" starring Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Orpheum—
Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "20 Mule Team," starring Wallace Beery. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
Elsie Janis and Wendy Barrie in "Women in War." 10:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40. Also "Queen of the Mob," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Blanche Yurka. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 9:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
"A Bill of Divorcement," with Maureen O'Hara and Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. Also "You're Not So Tough," with the "Dead End Boys." 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:35.

Scollay—
"Brother Orchid," starring Edward G. Robinson, Humphrey Bogart, and Ann Sothern. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Our Town," starring Frank Craven, Martha Scott and Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

State—
Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife." 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25. Also "20 Mule Team," starring Wallace Beery. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
"How the Fifth Column Works." Also Buster Keaton Comedy. Also Tour South America. News. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Telepix—
Slow motion micrographic "In the Beginning"; Blue Barron's Orchestra; Belgium; Floyd Gibbons; Scientific Pioneers, Cartoons and the Telepix World News. 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux
"Payment Deferred," with Charles Laughton and Maureen O'Sullivan. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Dr. Maniac," with Boris Karloff. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Sweethearts," starring Nelson Eddy and J. MacDonald. Also "Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon and L.

University—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Two Girls on Broadway." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Primrose Path," starring Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. 12:30, 4:20, 8:10. Also Alice Faye in "Lillian Russell." 2:05, 5:55, 9:50.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

CLOSING NIGHT

Slavonic Dance No. 15.....Dvořák
Overture to "Mignon".....Thomas
Largo from "Xerxes".....Handel
Bacchanale, "Samson and Delilah" Saint-Saëns
Austrian Peasant Dances....Schönherr
"Molly on the Shore".....Grainger
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg".....Wagner
Rhapsody in Blue.....Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Old Dutch Hymn.....Valerius-Kremser

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano; Albion Metcalf, pianist; Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour at 3:30 on Colonial Arts by Mrs. Buhler.

Around the Corner—

Information, Thanks—Ask a policeman for directions in Salem, and it's very likely that you'll imagine you have approached the Chamber of Commerce of the former Massachusetts capital.

For nearly half an hour, a motorist and his companions driving through Salem recently, sat nearly spellbound as the wonders and advantages of the ancient witch center, were expounded. Some simple request started it, like "What is the nearest way to Route 128?" but the results were amazing.

Roads, police, officials, sights both scenic and historic, living conditions, taxes and residents were all eminently superior to those in any municipality of equal size anywhere, according to this one-man Chamber of Commerce. And a policeman with one foot on the runningboard is not reminded that it might be difficult for him to substantiate his claims. Nor, apparently, is he aware of the passage of time.

Slightly dazed, but properly impressed, the motorist reports that he finally drove off, trying to remember the directions which, originally asked for, had started the paean of Salem praise. The parting valediction, "Come back soon, and if you need any help ask for me—and the name was spelled to prevent any mistake.

* * *

Radio and Cows—Not irradiated but "radio-ated" milk is interesting Jesse Buffum, who broadcasts the Farmer's Almanac of the Air over WEEI each weekday morning at 6 o'clock. Mr. Buffum chanced to wonder aloud the other day — during the program — whether cows would give more milk if there was radio music in the barn at milking time. Even at that early morning hour the question seems to have agitated many listeners. Mail has been pouring into WEEI—both pro and con.

To settle the thing once and for all, Mr. Buffum is arranging to have a cow on hand during the program, shortly—accompanied by competent judges. The cow will be milked in the WEEI studios—with and without music.

Brown Expedition to Study Zodiacal Light of the Sun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29—Prof. Charles H. Smiley of Brown University will head an expedition which will go to South America soon in an attempt to prove definitely that the zodiacal light of the sun can be photographed during a total solar eclipse next fall.

The zodiacal light is a nebulous light seen in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn. According to Webster, it appears like an elongated triangle along the path of the sun, its base being on the horizon and its apex at varying altitudes. It is supposed to be due to sunlight reflected from multitudes of meteors revolving about the sun. It is best seen in the tropics the year round, and in middle latitudes on spring evenings and autumn mornings.

Mrs. Smiley and Arthur A. Hoag of County road, Barrington, a student at the University, will accompany the Professor on the expedition which will encamp somewhere in the vicinity of Quixeramobim in the northeastern part of Brazil to await the eclipse which will take place on the first day of October, according to information obtained at Brown.

Dr. Alice Farnsworth, head of the Department of Astronomy at Holyoke College, may join the expedition in South America, it was said.

Study of Routes

The manner in which the expedition wil reach its destination is a matter which has launched the professor upon a research project centering around steamship and railroad schedules. Before the war, eight steamship lines operated between the United States and Brazil, it was explained, but at the present time only three of the lines are operating, and one of these runs is between New Orleans and the South American country.

It is expected that the expedition will have to sail to Rio de Janeiro, 1,000 miles beyond its destination, and then in some manner unknown at the present time, make its way back up the coast and inland.

Professor Smiley says that he is anxious to secure fortifying evidence of his findings of three years ago when he photographically recorded what was believed to be the brightest portions of the zodiacal light in the vicinity of the sun, working from an elevation of 14,000 feet in Peru.

The expedition intends to lose no time in getting to the scene so that all preparations can be made for the eclipse which will take place at 10 o'clock in the morning as the moon obscures its bigger brother. Totality will last for 294 seconds at Quixeramobim, and during the brief blackout two of the party will be rapidly clicking cameras while the third will be watching with the naked eye, attempting to make a visual record of the faint phenomenon that has intrigued astronomers during centuries, it was further explained.

Two astronomical instruments recently devised. the coronagraph and the coronaviser, are said to permit viewing the inner corona of the sun at any time, but an eclipse is still necessary to perceive the fainter light of the outer corona—the diffuse glow along the ecliptic which now is called the zodiacal light, which, Professor Smiley points out, was known to the ancient Arabs as the Sudhe Radhib or False Dawn.

Observations Made

Three astronomers have observed the zodiacal light and two of them made their observations from elevations of 14,000 feet above sea level. Whether it can be observed at a lower altitude is a point the Brown expedition hopes to clear up.

It was said at the University that a great deal of advance study has gone into the decision to take the expedition to Quixeramobim. The path of the total eclipse curves through Colombia, on the west coast of South America, passes through the tip of Venezuela and then through Brazil before leading out over the Atlantic. It also passes through the tip of British South Africa.

Professor Smiley's department explained it is necessary to be near the center of the path of the total eclipse, but other factors also enter. On the west coast of South America the eclipse will take place at sunrise, when the sun is not so bright. At Quixeramobim, near the East coast, the sun will be high in the sky. Added to this Quixeramobim has a fine record for little cloudiness and rain during October. Over a period of 23 years there has been an average of only 1-5th of an inch of rainfall during the month of October and between one and two days of cloudiness, the record obtained at Brown shows.

The October eclipse is expected to be the best from the astronomical standpoint since the one in 1937. The next comparable one will not smudge the sky until 1955, although lesser eclipses will take place in the interim.

The Smiley party will have a better opportunity to work at Quixeramobim than it had in Peru, it was stated, for in Peru the period of totality lasted for only 202 seconds.

Professor Smiley told newspaper men that barring exigencies which the war might bring, his party will attempt to get Government sanction for the expedition and then try to get some kind of ocean transportation up the coast to Fortaleza from which railroad connections can be made for Quixeramobim.

● NEW SUMMER FOLDER

NORFOLK-WILLIAMSBURG CRUISE	$58.00
GREAT LAKES CRUISE, 6 days, from	$59.50
SAGUENAY RIVER CRUISE from Boston	$51.00
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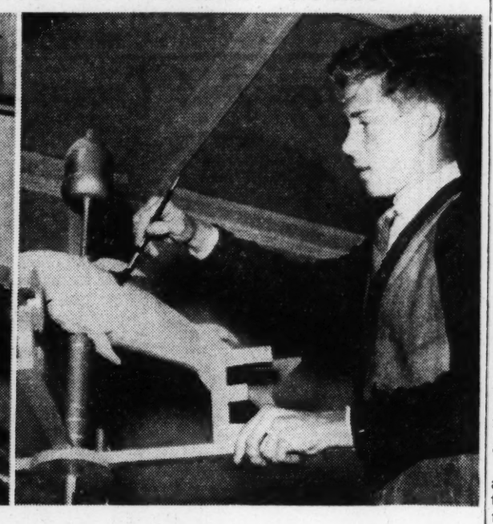
Lillius Gilchrist Grace Institute on Maine Coast



Wide World

Outstanding Work of This Year-Old Trade School Attracts Wide Attention

With a student body ranging in age from nine to ninety, the Institute teaches trades to its young men—and woodcraft, house and boat repairing, and similar work to men past the normal school age. Above, a 13-year-old boy, Ormand Coolbroth, works on his windmill—while John G. Wall, 90, shapes his ship model. This is a typical classroom scene. At right, Cecil Polky is working on a weathervane which will grace some boatshop or farm this summer. The Institute was a gift to Tenants Harbor by Joseph P. Grace. It is free and was erected for the citizens of St. George and Port Clyde as well as those of Tenants Harbor.

Maine School Turns Tinkers Into Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TENANTS HARBOR, Maine—There is a school in this little seaswept town which is attracting the attention of education officials throughout the country, though it is only a year old this summer. It is the Lillius Gilchrist Grace Institute, a school which has a student body ranging in age from nine to ninety.

The school is unique in that it charges no tuition fees and that pupils may do what they please when they please. Despite the freedom allowed the student body, there is no laxity about the conduct of the school. There is a competent instructor present to pass out advice whenever it is needed.

Books have given way to power tools, hand tools, benches, and forges. Six graders and veteran fishermen work side by side on various projects. Perhaps the youngster is forging out a weathervane while his elder is constructing a lobster pot.

The school was founded by Joseph P. Grace, President of the Grace Steamship Lines, as a memorial to his mother. Mrs. Grace was a native of Tenants Harbor. Besides keeping many hands busy during idle hours the Institute is proving most effective in solving unemployment.

Men who didn't know how to hold a saw or run a lathe have learned the essentials of carpentry at the school, enabling them to do odd jobs about the town. New cabinets have appeared in various homes; buildings have been neatly repaired; and even boats built. A number of the fishermen, who in the past have had to pay for work done on their boats or lobster pots are now doing their own work as the result of a few lessons at the Institute.

Forest Wall, contractor and builder for 20 years, designed and built the school. When it was completed and equipped, he was made instructor.

The Grace Institute originally started as a day school, but the demands from farmers and fishermen caused it to open for night sessions.

Dr. Heath Retires From His Office In Baptist Convention

Retirement of the Rev. Hugh A. Heath, D. D., General Secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention for the past 24 years, was announced yesterday.

A special commemorative number of the Massachusetts Baptist Bulletin pays tribute to the long service of Dr. Heath.

He is a trustee of the New England Baptist Hospital and of the Baptist Home of Massachusetts, President of the Board of Trustees of Newton Theological Institution, member of the Council on Finance and Promotion of the Northern Baptist Convention, and of the Home Missions Council of the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

Dr. Heath graduated from Des Moines University, Iowa, with the degree of A. B., from Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y., with degree of B. D., and has received honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity from his own college, Des Moines University, and from Colby College.

Boston Youngsters On Annual Trek To 'Wide Open Spaces'

The annual trek of youngsters from hot and crowded city streets to "wide open spaces" in the country or seashore continued today as thousands of boys and girls left by auto, train, bus, and boat for private camps while others were headed for one of the many camps maintained by Boston social agencies and fraternal organizations.

Seventy-five boys left by bus for the Knights of Pythias Kiddie Kamp located at Myles Standish Forest, Plymouth, where they will receive a two weeks' free vacation with the best of food and care. These youngsters, between the ages of 9 and 14, are only a few of the undernourished and underprivileged boys who will be guests of the Massachusetts Knights of Pythias this summer.

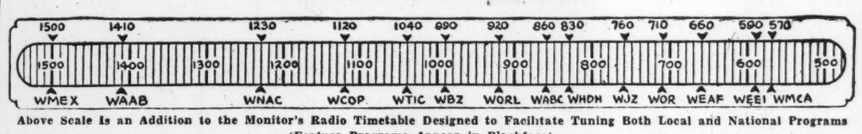
The Kiddie Kamp is open to children of all faiths and creeds, sole requirement for admission being that the child is in need of a vacation and that parents are financially unable to provide one.

Many Firms Lax In Tax Payments

"Many business concerns subject to the Federal unemployment tax on employers of eight or more individuals, and who are likewise subject to the State Unemployment Compensation Law have failed to complete payments to the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Compensation for contributions due for some period of the calendar year 1939," it was announced today by Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Division of Unemployment Compensation.

"Under provisions of the Federal law," he said, "employers subject to the State Unemployment Compensation Law are allowed full credit for their State contributions against the Federal unemployment tax, providing they pay their State contributions on time, namely, Jan. 31, 1940. Ordinarily this amounts to 90 per cent of the Federal tax.

Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Haverhill Tercentenary	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"Campus Capers": variety program	Red Sox-Washington baseball game	King Cole Swingsters
3:15		Bobby Byrne's Orchestra			"Console Capers"
3:30	News: talk	Bob Strong's Orchestra	"Bruce Baker's Orch.	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"Old Vienna"	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Bruce Baker's Orch.	ington Senators base-	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session": college debate	Club Matinee variety	"Golden Melodies": string ensemble	ball game; Jim Britt, announcer	Musicale
4:15		Club Matinee variety			"Consolairs"
4:30	Sport program	Sports Comment	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Sport Program	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Male quartet	Club Matinee variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Music: "Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15		Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Sports Review	San Francisco Serenade	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	So. American Way	San Francisco Serenade	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: comment	News: "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance: Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Headlines Club	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	The World Today		Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	'People's Platform': informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten"	"For the Children"	National Guard talk
7:15		"Message of Israel"	John B. Kennedy, news.	"For the Children"	News Service
7:30	Columbia's Gay	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Joe Reichmann's Orch.	"Twentieth Century Ser-	"Musical Strings"
7:45	Nineties Revue	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	enade"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Sky Blazers": Roscoe Turner	Radio Guild Drama: "Elise"	Bobby Byrnes Orchestra	W. Williams, comment.	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:15			Bobby Byrnes Orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:30	The Human Adventure	"Marriage Club"	Raymond Scott's Orch.	"Nobody's Children":	Sport program
8:45		"Marriage Club"	Raymond Scott's Orch.	orphans' histories	"Sunset Trailers"
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	Dance Music	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Dance Music	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	
9:30	Orchestra; soloists,	Grant Park Concert;	Hot Shots; Alec Templeton; orchestra	Mozart Opera Series conducted by Alfred	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"Saturday Night Serenade"	Rudolph Ganz's Orch.			
10:00		European news	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Wallenstein; "Titus,"	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	vocalist	Act II	Lang Swing Orchestra
10:30	News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Network program	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:45	Music: Weather	"Melodies in the Night"	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Network program	Davis & Schwegler Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Music	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Weather Service	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:30	Midnight Swing Club	Alvino Ray's Orchestra.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45		Alvino Ray's Orchestra.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Organ Reveille"	War news; Music	War news; Organ and Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:15		Instrumental trio		Dudley Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song Circle'	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45		"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	News of Europe	News Roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade": recordings	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	Piano soloist	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	Four Showmen: Quartet "Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra		'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Clyde Barrie, baritone			"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recordings	"Melodic Moods"
9:45					"Melodic Moods"
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Melodic Moods"; salon orchestra	Uncle Bob: children's program	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15	Church of the Air.			"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": Negro male quartet	"Tom Terriss": Service of The Mother	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious Service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan				Religious Service
11:00	News; Music	News; Studio Party	Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious Service
11:15	Harpsichord soloist.	Studio Party; Weather.			"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30	Major Bowes Family	Sidney Walton & Music		Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	
11:45	Major Bowes Family	Moylan Sisters, songs			Radio Review
12:00	News; weather	Music Hall: Henrietta Schumann, pianist; June Forest, soprano; String Quartet	News; Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist		"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir		"Wings Over America"; talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45				Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	Piano soloist	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	"Around the Town"
1:15	"Waltz Time"	Norsemen Quartet	Religious program	"Songalogue"	"Around the Town"
1:30	"March of Games"	News Service	"Silver Strings"	American Wildlife Program	"Around the Town"
1:45	"March of Games"	Al and Lee Reiser	"Silver Strings"		"Around the Town"
2:00	Brazilian Exchange Program	Treasure Trails of Song.	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15		Treasure Trails of Song.	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30	News; "Radio in Education": talk	"Salon Silhouettes": soprano and orchestra	University of Chicago Round Table	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45				Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; Howard Barlow, conductor;	Vicente Gomez, guitar	World's Fair Band	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15		Foreign Policy Associat'n	World's Fair Band	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30		Serbian Choral Society	News from Europe	Frank Gagen's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		Serbian Choral Society	H. V. Kaltenborn	Frank Gagen's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	William Fineshriber, commentator.	Sunday Vespers	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadors	"Strings and Things": orchestra
4:15	"Invitation to Learning"	Sunday Vespers	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadors	
4:30		News; Basin Street Chamber Music Society	"The World Is Yours": dramatization	"Haven of Rest": maritime hymns and songs.	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
4:45					Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
5:00	"Choose Up Sides": sport quiz	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Paul Laval's Orchestra.	"Musical Steelmakers": variety program	Fornier Trio
5:15		"Garden Gossip"	Three Cheers' vocal	"Rendezvous": vocalists; orchestra	"Safe and Sane Fourth"
5:30	"Flow Gently, Sweet Rhythm"	"Exploring the World". News Service	"From Hollywood Today": variety		Irish Minstrels
5:45					Erwin Yeo, organist
6:00	"Fun in Print": literary quiz	Religious program	"Spreading New England's Fame"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	News Service
6:15		Religious program		Blue Barron's Orchestra	Bernhard Levitow's Or.
6:30	"Melody Ranch with Gene Autry	"Beat the Band": quiz program	News Service	Talk, Col. Harrington	Religious program
6:45			Baseball News	Harry James' Orchestra	Religious program
7:00	News of the World	News from Europe	"Aldrich Family": comedy sketch	"Tropical Serenade":	"Sweet Music"
7:15	News of the World	News from Europe		Don Arres, tenor; orch.	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	"The Adventures of Ellery Queen"	"Magnolia Blossoms": Fisk Jubilee Choir	Bandwagon: Buddy Rogers' Orchestra	News from Germany	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45				News Service	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00	Columbia Workshop: drama	"New Revenue Act"	Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; guests; orch.	American Forum of the Air": "Shall We Have Compulsory Military Training?"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15	Johnny Green's Or.; vocalists; News	Sunday Night Concert: Summer Symphony Or.; Frank Black, conductor	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch		"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:30					
8:45					
9:00	Summer Hour: Jessica Dragonette; James Newill; Linton Wells; orch.	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30		Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano Duo
9:45		"Sports Newsreel"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Coral Islanders
10:00	"Take It or Leave It": quiz program	"Good Will Hour": John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest	News; WGN Symphonic Hour: Marion Claire, soprano; Henry Weber's Orchestra; male chorus	Arizona Rangers
10:15			Human Nature in Action		Arizona Rangers
10:30	Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana.	"Good Will Hour": John J. Anthony, director	"Behind the Headlines"		News Service
10:45					"Let's Dance"
11:00	Sports: News	News: talk: weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Weather: Dance Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	The Gauchos
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Road of Life": sketch.	"Singing Strings"	Baritone soloist
11:30	"Big Sister": play.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith & News	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": drama.	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs.	Italian string music	Sports: Weather: Tide.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Joe Hart's Orchestra	"Sweet Music"
1:45	"Road of Life"	Macdonald's Notebook	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	'Hymns of All Churches'	News Reporter	"Hit Parade"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	New England News	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Hit Parade"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Road to Romance"	John Kiley, organist
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	Western Serenade
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins"		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"		"Melody Mart"
3:45	Musicale	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Violin and organ
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch		"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Organ and soloist	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Community Bulletin	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jave Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie".	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	The World Today.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	Youth Tells Its Story.	News from Europe	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Burns and Allen: Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Musical Strings"
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Political talk	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons": sk.
8:00	"So You Think You Know Music"	"Little Ol' Hollywood": interviews	James Melton; Francia White; orchestra	"Play Broadcast": quiz program	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15					Camera Club of the Air.
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphonic orch.	"Who Are You?"	Sport program
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"		Clem Williams's Orch.	Studio program
9:00	Theater: Bob Burns in "Alias the Deacon"; Cecil B. De Mille, producer	"The Green Hornet": mystery drama	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz program	"Mystery Hall": dramatic program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		NBC Symphony Orchestra from Buenos Aires	Grant Park Concert	Goldman Band Concert.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30			Grant Park Concert	Goldman Band Concert	
9:45					
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady: Continentals Quartet: orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"		News Service	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
10:30	News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:45	Music: Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	California Ramblers
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; "Night Man"	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Senator Reynolds, N. C.	The Lang Gauchos
11:30	Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

'Ghost Breakers' and Bob Hope

Films in Boston

That intrepid pair, Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard are hard at it again in "Ghost Breakers," Paramount's latest dish of chilled chuckles. You may remember that Mr. Hope and Miss Goddard had quite a time in "The Cat and the Canary." If anything, "Ghost Breakers" is a better film, though built fundamentally on the same pattern.

Mr. Hope can always be counted on for a gag. Miss Goddard is the pretty and courageous—although courageous is understatement—heroine who suddenly falls heiress to Black Island, off the Coast of Cuba. This deserted voodoo vacation spot is not only as black as it is painted, but considerably blacker. Even the bats are frightened.

Miss Goddard and Mr. Hope, by a set of hilarious circumstances too complex for explanation, land together in Cuba and later on Black Island. Mr. Hope is accompanied by his negro valet. The trio are variously aided, threatened, attacked, and warned by a conjure woman, a zombie, sliding panels, a "ghostly" organ, a good man, and a bad man. All the elements add up to about 80 minutes of excellently devised spoofing and spooks, directed at a fast clip, and acted by such reliable assisting experts as Paul Lukas, Anthony Quinn and Tom Dugan.

Present in person at the Metropolitan is the same Mr. Hope with his radio show assistants. Mr. Hope is a glib fellow, a droll master of ceremonies whose quips are practically continuous. Most of them are tops in their style of humor, though occasionally a trifle rough.

Jerry Colonna, the gentleman whose moustachios stretch out to here, is also helping. Dolores Reade is an attractive songstress. George Tapps seems an even more exceptional dancer than ever. Brenda and Cobina are probably funny, too, though unnecessarily coarse. Rakov and his WBZ orchestra provide a smooth musical accompaniment. J. D. B.

'State Medicine' Denounced

Warning against the danger of a European system of "state medicine" in the United States, Dr. James B. Woodman, former President of the New Hampshire Medical Society, has told the medical profession that proponents of such a plan are "dangling in plain view the bait of free medical service."

Writing in the New England Journal of Medicine, the Franklin, N. H., physician says: "There are wolves in sheep's clothing who would have us import some European systems of medical care, with its paternalism, its regulation, and its regimentation of both physicians and public, which to my mind, are not in accordance with the American way of life.

". . . They hide the . . . necessity of compulsory sickness insurance out of the poor man's pay envelope, to cover not only the costs of medical care, but the added expense of another bureau of regulators which would approximate, if not exceed, the Post Office Department in size and expense of personnel."

Defense Program For Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29—Indications yesterday were that Rhode Island would be among the first states to be ready to participate in the Nation's preparedness program as the Rhode Island Industrial Commission took representatives of two major airplane corporations on a tur f plnts n this city, Pawtucket, and Cranston.

These representatives, according to Clifton I. Lovenberg, secretary of the Commission, were J. L. Harkness of the Vought-Sikorsky division of United Aircraft, and T. W. Farnsworth of the Eclipse Division of the Bendix Aviation Company, With the Commissioners as guides, the aviation men say they are seeking facilities for the manufacture of parts incidental to the construction of airplanes.

Prior to the survey, 500 manufacturers met in the Hotel Biltmore to hear Col. R. M. Jones, District Supervisor of the Eastern Air Corps Procurement District, and other military and naval figures tell what the Government expected from the manufacturers and they heard the manufacturers pledge their undivided aid in accomplishing the aims.

Training Courses In the Somerville Schools Planned

The Somerville School Committee and city officials yesterday approved plans for summer training of mechanics at the city's new vocational school as part of the national defense program.

An outline of the Federal plan has been studied by the Somerville officials.

Classes would be held in three shifts, morning, late afternoon and evening. Instruction in various mechanical crafts will be provided as part of a nation-wide program financed by the Federal Government.

Quincy Adopts Plan

The Quincy school committee has authorized the use of the facilities of the Quincy Trade School and shops to advance the new national defense program sponsored by the Federal Government.

School Committeeman John H. Taylor, a member of a group of Quincy businessmen and industrialists studying the need of an addition in trained labor, declared that a special meeting of school officials may be necessary in the near future to approve a plan for trade school expansion. At the present time only one-third of the applicants for admission can be accommodated.

Plans for expansion of the school would be deferred for several days, Mr. Taylor announced, until other proposals of industrial leaders in the city materialize.

Spanish War Vet Proposes Medal For Army Volunteers

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 29 (AP) — A resolution calling upon Congress to issue a medal for those who enlist voluntarily at this time with the United States armed services was scheduled for presentation to the convention of United Spanish War Veterans of Massachusetts, who opened their forty-first annual encampment yesterday.

The resolution will be presented by its author, Frank J. Nagel of Boston.

Richard W. Rowles of Boston, Department Adjutant and a past Department Commander, said he would offer resolutions calling for adoption of a compulsory selective-service law, exclusion of all but citizens from employment in the national defense program, and an investigation of the "fifth column" activities in the United States.

At a meeting of the auxiliary, Mrs. Nora Eveleth of Malden was indorsed for the office of National Junior Vice-President.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, June 30

10:45 a. m.—WNAC—Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Monday, July 1

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, July 1

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Cultural Program.

For Sunday, June 30

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—"The Truth That Makes Men Free."
3:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Missionaries Afield," auspices of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Sunday Evening Concert.
6:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scannell.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6 p. m.—Week end Program. DJB, 15.20meg., 19.7m.
Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program for American Listeners. OAK-4R, 15.15meg., 19.8m.
Budapest—7

Synthetic Stone Industry Is Developed in Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—This is a story of Yankee ingenuity, It is the story of the courage and foresightedness of Adolf Meller, head of the firm of importers which bears his name, and it is the recording of a new class of workers; the creation of new machinery; and, last and most important, the manufacture of the first American-made semiprecious and synthetic stones.

The war machines of Italy and Germany which literally ground out the synthetic stone industry of the Sudeten area, France, and Germany itself, allowed only a trickle of the artificial stones to come to the United States from Switzerland and now even this is probably shut off. This would have seriously threatened the gold ring manufacturing branch of the jewelry industry had not Mr. Meller, by years of experiment, made possible the commercial producing of semiprecious and synthetic types of stones.

As a matter of fact the new process was not in anticipation of the war but to provide a low-priced stone which could compete with those of foreign companies. However, the war found the local company ready to meet a part of the needs.

Wage Situation

Chief difficulty in the way of American concerns meeting foreign competion has been the great differential in wages paid to workers in the stone industry. Foreign manufacturers of synthetic stones have available large numbers of workers at wages only 10 to 15 per cent of those in this country. Successful competition by American producers necessarily involves the training of labor in a field in which there is currently no labor supply available—that has been the aim of the company head.

Machinery now used was developed to a great extent by trial and error methods, with engineers designing their own machinery or adapting equipment already on the market. Most of the difficulty was encountered because of the hardness of the material with which they were working.

Three years were spent on the paper work research and experimentation, Mr. Meller said, and then the company obtained the services of men to staff the various departments, drawing from points all over the nation.

Trained Workers

There still was need for a group of trained workers to do the hand operations and since no such trained supply has ever been developed in this country, the company officials approached the Providence School Department. Through the co-operation of the school authorities a plan was worked out.

After obtaining special permission from the State and Federal departments of labor, the company selected from the schools as apprentices, boys who had completed high school and who had taken handicraft courses. In addition only those were selected who had obtained a "B" rating or better in their handicraft courses. Since all of the boys had to start from "scratch," there being no similar training available, the company was interested primarily in the ability of the students to acquire handicraft knowledge.

Mr. Meller said that at the present time there are more than 20 at work in the plant and facilities are now available for the employment of more than 60 persons. At the close of last year the company had considerably more persons at work but was forced to lay off some workers due to the usual seasonal slowness in the industry at the turn of the year. Further expansion of the pay roll depends, it was said, on the willingness of the jewelry makers to place stone orders well in advance of the coming jewelry season.

Winning Gold Medal for Excellence of Design

Richard Averill Smith

Garden of Mr. and Mrs. William Ellery of Brookline, Mass.

So outstanding is this garden that students in the local schools of landscape architecture often ask to be allowed to visit it. It was planned by Harold Hill Blossom of Boston, and was awarded the American Institute of Architects' gold medal for excellence in design. Fitted into a flatiron-shaped lot which covers only about half an acre, it focuses on an oval, sunken garden just outside the sunroom terrace. This is surrounded by a stone balustrade covered with roses, and encircled by a bed of tulips and other flowers. There is a huge old pine in the center of the garden, and opposite the house is a little wistaria-covered summer house with chairs and a wall fountain. The extensive plantings of hemlocks, cedars, and other evergreens and tall flowering shrubs give it a feeling of seclusion, though the street is just below the boundary wall on the other side of the summer house.

Housing for Naval Employees In R. I. Pushed by Green

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., June 29 — With thousands of new workers expected here and at Quonset Point for quickened work on the new Naval air base, and with both Newport and Quonset unable to provide adequate housing, United States Senator Theodore Francis Green has moved for co-operation of the United States Housing Authority and the Navy Department for the erection of low-cost houses for civilian employees, according to information obtained at the Senator's office in Providence.

Although Navy plans for development of the $25,000,000 air base at Quonset Point call for barracks to house the 2,300 service men to be quartered there, no provision is made for civilian employees who will construct the base and those who will be employed there after it is completed. the Senator's office pointed out.

In letters to Nathan Straus, Administrator of the USHA, and to Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, who is in charge of the Quonset development, Senator Green called attention to a provision of a bill approved by Congress last week empowering either War or Navy Departments to initiate housing projects on or near military defense projects for civilian workers.

An undetermined number of civilian employees will work at the Quonset naval air base when it is completed, as the project calls for machine shops and other servicing facilities for airplanes.

The letters said:

"My attention is called to Title 2 of HR9822 which passed the Senate Wednesday and which is now under consideration in conference. This section of the bill, as you know, authorizes the Navy and Army to co-operate in making necessary housing available for persons engaged in national defense activities as provided in the bill.

"I desire to call your attention to the fact that in Newport, Rhode Island, where the Naval Torpedo Station, Naval War College, and other Army and Navy activities are centered, there is an acute shortage of housing for the thousands of workers who work for these Government agencies. I am advised that approximately 1,500 people working mostly at the Naval Torpedo Station and other naval agencies in Newport are living outside Newport County, because of the scarcity of suitable housing.

New Esplanade Shell Damaged by Smoke

Damage by smoke, estimated by Deputy Chief Franklin Sanborn to reach $4,000, was caused Thursday night when a kettle of tar being used for paving purposes overturned and smoke and flames enveloped one side of the base of the new Hatch Memorial Concert shell, nearing completion on the Esplanade.

Chief Sanborn said some of the granite would have to be replaced. Officials declared that the fire was confined to the asphalt promenade of the shell and would not halt plans to hold the first of the summer concerts next Tuesday evening.

Coast Guard's Anniversary Will Be Celebrated in August

Log of the Port of Boston

Plans for observing the 150th anniversary of the founding of what is now the United States Coast Guard, on August 4, and throughout the following week, are announced by Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, commanding the Boston District, which extends from the Canadian border to a point west of the Rhode Island-Connecticut line.

Open house will be the rule in the Service for August 4, with cutters, shore stations and other quarters opened for public inspection. Drills are to be arranged and the public invited to visit. The cutters will visit as many harbors as practicable during that week. The service was formerly known as the Revenue Cutter Service, established by the Congress in 1790, to protect the coasts and maritime interests of the then young nation.

Motorship Heina

Originally scheduled to load cargo at Boston for Bordeaux, the Norwegian motorship Heina, now at Boston, will sail, instead, for Liverpool, leaving port next Tuesday. The craft brought general cargo here from London, including a big shipment of cement.

Summer Service

Full summer ocean passenger service between Boston and Philadelphia will start this coming week, when the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co. puts its steamers Berkshire and Kent on the three trips a week schedule, sailing from Boston Mondays and Wednesdays at 5 p. m., and on Saturdays at 3 p. m. All schedules are daylight saving time. Passenger service between Boston, and Norfolk and Baltimore, now in effect, is provided with the steamers Dorchester and Fairfax, sailing Tuesdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m., with freight sailings Thursdays at the same hour.

Nantasket Boats

Nantasket - Boston Steamboat Company expands its schedule of steamer service between Boston and Nantasket Beach, via Pemberton, today, by putting three steamers on the run.

Illegal Entries

Immigration, customs, and Government special agents are giving closer attention than ever to the Canadian border and to seaports linked with Canada by steamship service, such as Boston, to prevent illegal entry into the United States of any aliens. The conscription program in Canada, is said to be turning some residents of that country toward the United States, but Uncle Sam wants to be sure they enter legally if they come in at all.

Passports Required

Canadian citizens entering the United States July 1 and thereafter, will be required to have passports, according to Immigration officials. Canadians living in the United States, and desiring to remain here will have to obtain passports the same as visitors from Canada.

Engineers Study Telecasting

Television took over the interest of radio engineers today as experimenters from the various television laboratories told the convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers what the pictures-through-the-air art is doing behind the scenes while it is waiting for the Federal Communications Commission to authorize limited commercial service.

Last sessions of the three-day convention were held today at Hotel Statler.

W. H. Hickok of the Radio Corporation of America research laboratories gave the details of a new inexpensive television pickup, or camera, tube which is selling for less than $25 so that radio amateurs and kitchen table experimenters may tinker with television. This new tube was released in recognition of the role that experimenters played back in the early twenties in developing interest in present day sound radiocasting, Mr. Hickok said.

At the annual banquet last night in the Statler ballroom a "stroboscopic dancing" feature won unusual acclaim from the audience of engineers and their wives and friends. Miss Marijune Winton, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., performed modern dances before the stroboscopic lamp developed by engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The lamp, which emits powerful flashes of light at rapid intervals, produced the effect of "stopping" the action of Miss Winton's dancing so that she appeared at times to have multiple arms and legs.

The Institute awarded its annual Medal of Honor to Lloyd Espenscheid of the Bell Telephone Laboratories for notable work in the coaxial, or wide path, cable, and the Leibmann Prize to Harold A. Weaver of the Hazeltine Laboratories for analysis work in television. Dr. George W. Pierce, head of the Cruft Laboratory of Harvard, was the guest of honor. Dr. Pierce, who is widely known for his researches in many fields of radio, gave an amusing and reminiscent talk on pioneer days in radio.

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President to Celebrate Fourth at Hyde Park

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt disclosed today that he expected to spend July 4 at his home at Hyde Park, N. Y.

He said at a press conference that a portion of the day might be given over to the legal procedure of turning over to the Government the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, as part of his estate, which will be a repository for his official and personal papers.

Vessel Brings Large Cargo From South

One of the heaviest cargoes ever brought to Boston from South America has been discharged at the Army Base, South Boston, from the 690,480 cubic "bale feet" of holds of the new C-3 type of cargo-passenger liner, the Mormacland. The new craft completed her initial voyage by arriving at Boston from Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos and other South American ports this week.

Named for Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, the Mormacland was ninth of a group of 14 new ships built during the past year, involving expenditure of about $40,000,000 by the Maritime Commission for development of trade between the "Good Neighbor" countries of North and South America.

Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., operate the fleet of American ships that are enjoying so heavy a business that nine vessels are scheduled to call at Boston in the next five weeks, according to A. Douglas Cook, Boston agent of the line.

After the war in Europe got under way, most of the foreign-flag ships that were in the South America-North America trade were diverted to other routes, or were forced to suspend operations. Several German ships formerly operated there, as well as many British, Norwegian and ships of other nationalities.

American flag vessels were far more ready to fill in the gap than they were in 1914 when the first World War started. The Maritime Commission had made a good start on its program of construction of 500 modern, fast ships, within a decade. Many of these vessels are now in service, and they are being utilized to great advantage in the Americas.

Withdrawal of foreign flag ships from this and other routes, as vessels of belligerent nations continue to be sunk, has been of sufficient importance in world commerce to not only give American ships a firm grip on trade routes, but to absorb in neutral runs practically all of those American ships made idle when the amended Neutrality Act closed to American ships many well established routes to the war zones.

Mass Manufacture Of Parts Proposed At Fore River Yard

The Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River shipyards may fabricate parts for many of the United States Navy's new destroyers, it was indicated today.

Plans for mass production of "standard" parts which would be shipped to private and Government yards throughout the country where speedy destroyers are under construction might speed up the present building time, it was said.

The Fore River yards in Quincy have made parts for various Navy ships including the destroyers Maury and McCall, two of the speediest ships in the United States Fleet. These destroyers were constructed at San Francisco although many vital parts were forged here and shipped west.

Long Arm of 'Inferiour Court' Reached Far in Old Boston

Judges were made of sterner stuff in the old days (circa 1680) when Bostonians, and anyone else within the jurisdiction of the "Inferiour Court of Pleas," lived their "private" lives publicly under the watchful eye of the judicial arm of the government.

For instance, that Sunday in July, 1682, when John Crooks, the butcher, let the summer heat or perhaps the fishing keep him away from public worship. The Court fined him five shillings. James Plover, seaman, was more fortunate when he faced the Court on his return from sea. Charged with "bad manners at sea," Plover was let go with only an admonition.

The Court's activities, strenuous as they must have been in handling a docket which even then was crowded, have been themselves under the eyes of the workers of the Historical Records Survey, a Works Projects Administration division in Boston. The workers have carefully abstracted and indexed all the goings on before the Court, the predecessor of the Suffolk Superior Court, between 1680 and 1698.

Wide Powers of Action

The inferior or county court became the important court of the day, and handled all cases in which the debt or damages exceeded 40 shillings, or criminal cases which did not involve life, limb or banishment, the WPA survey found. This gave them all important civil cases and the bulk of the criminal.

In addition, these courts could mix into county and town affairs with extraordinary powers. They appointed town clerks, and county treasurers. Their miscellaneous duties also included granting tavern licenses, administering oaths to freemen, appointing commissioners of small causes (under 10 shillings) probating estates, appointing guardians, and handling insolvency matters.

Their sway over these matters continued unhampered until 1692 when their jurisidiction over criminal and miscellany almost ceased. The Court heard only nine criminal cases between May, 1692, and 1698, and six of these involved smuggling, the WPA workers reported.

Punishment was more often physical than by fines, although frequently it was both, with the judges imposing 15 or 20 stripes on both men and women offenders and then ordering them to pay fines of 10 shillings. Young women who were not in their homes at night were charged with being out at unreasonable hours and ordered to stand on a stool for an hour.

The latter was probably the minimum sentence. The scale ran all the way from the stools and stocks to the pillories, the cage, branding, whipping, wearing iron collars and, of course, jail. Imprisonment is seldom mentioned in the record, however, the judges evidently preferring to call the public's attention to the wrongdoers by public humiliation.

Gossiping was not lightly disregarded in Boston under the King, as Bryant and Kathryn Conner found. For slanderous reports, Bryant was given 20 stripes, and his wife 10, and their master received Court approval if he wished to sell them out of the country for 2½ years.

Harvard College sued on the civil side of the Court in April, 1684, and recovered £20 and costs from the heirs of Free-Grace Bendall for neglect to give a legacy to the College. The legacy was for £7 a year for three years. Another suit by the College at Cambridge is recorded in Febraury, 1685, against Hopefor Bendall, Ephraim Bendall, Elisha Hutchinson, and John Hutchinson, and John Scarlett. The College won this case, too, and was awarded the requested damages.

Dancing School Banned

Francis Stepney, dancing master, found himself in difficulties with the Puritan authorities in 1685. They did not like his dancing school and obtained an order forbidding its establishment. A few days later, the Court records show that the teacher was in Court again faced with charges of reviling the Government by calling them "shoemakers and taylors," but without any constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech. He was found guilty.

Three weeks later, Stepney was in again for blasphemy, and found guilty. Up for disposition a week later, the dancing master was fined £100.

Dr. Lancelot Lake, Boston physician, had a hard time collecting from his patients, and perhaps this made him slightly bitter. At any rate he was fined £10 for "speaking words against the King's Government."

Every time that Charles Groboone came to Boston he had to furnish bond in the sum of £20, according to an order entered in August, 1690. He was suspected of "knowing of the kindling of the late Boston fire."

There is also an entry against John Alden in 1690 charging him with assault, but which was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Telegraphers Sign Pact With Associated Press

NEW YORK (AP)—The Associated Press and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union signed a contract June 28 renewing a two-year agreement which had been reopened for negotiations on wages, hours, and directly related provisions.

Bank Life Insurance Council Has Election

Robert F. Nutting, President of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank, was voted into the executive chair of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Council to succeed Crawford H. Stocker, Jr., Treasurer of the Lynn Five Cent Savings Bank, at the council's annual meeting in the Parker House recently. President Nutting pointed out that the thirty-third anniversary of Savings Bank Life Insurance in Massachusetts finds about $190,000,000 of this "over the counter" life insurance in force represented by about 210,000 separate policies.

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JORDAN'S—SEVENTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Bill Ellington, Unknown Track Coach, Achieves National Fame at Stanford

Freshman Mentor Called Up To Take Templeton's Place

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The big story of this year's Pacific Coast track and field meets concerns, not an athlete, but Bill Ellington—head track coach of the Stanford team for 1940. Nationally unknown until the middle of this season, the veteran Ellington, by his skillful handling of his small but classy group, has won a place for himself among the greatest coaches of the United States. What makes the story all the more interesting is the fact that but for a peculiar combination of circumstances he still would be nationally unknown.

At the end of the 1939 season the Stanford Board of Athletic Control decided not to renew the contract with its head track coach, R. L. Templeton and engaged Franklin P. Johnson of Drake University to take his place. However, Johnson's contract at Drake had one more year to run so the Stanford Board appointed Ellington (coach of the freshman team for 13 years) to take charge of the varsity squad for 1940.

Worked Quietly

To many observers the prospects for the 1940 Stanford track team were not encouraging. However, optimistic Ellington did not entertain this pessimistic viewpoint. This California-born coach laid the foundation quietly, but soundly during the 1939 fall training period and when the season opened in March, Ellington's boys were well prepared.

On March 9, Ellington created a mild sensation by announcing that a quartet of Stanford boys would try to lower the one-mile world relay record at Long Beach on March 16. Considering that three of the group had never, in previous season run under 48s., his statement was not taken very seriously and there was little surprise when the boys failed by 3.4s. However, Clyde Jeffrey brought athletic honor to himself and his coach by winning the 100 yards in 9.4s, to tie the world record of Frank Wykoff and Jesse Owens. On March 23 Stanford defeated the U. of California in their dual Relay meet and in the two-mile relay the Stanford team of Burman Skrable, Marston Girard, Jack Moore, and Paul Moore ran the distance in 7:37.7 to establish a new intercollegiate record for this event.

In the meet against California at Los Angeles on April 13, the Stanford mile-relay quartet brought to Ellington the one thing most desired by every track coach—a world record. Charley Shaw ran the first 440 in 47.5 . . . Ernie Clark the second in 48.3 . . . Craig Williamson the third in 47.4 . . . and Clyde Jeffrey sped through the anchor lap in 47.5 for a new world record of 3:10.5—one and one-tenth seconds under the U. of Southern California record made in 1936.

Taken Seriously

By now any prediction made by Ellington was taken seriously and when he stated that Paul Moore would break the world record for the three-quarter mile in the meet against San Jose State, his announcement was treated with respect. Moore and his teammate, Marston Girard, planned to run the first 440 in 57; the second in 60; and the third in 62. Actually they ran 57.7; 60.3; and 60.7 for a new record of 2:58.7. Although only Moore will get credit for the record, Girard with a time of 3m. was under the old figures.

Next came the annual Big Meet with the U. of California and Ellington and his boys reversed the Stanford defeat of 1939 with a splendid victory of 80½ points to U. C.'s 50½.

The next meet on the schedule was with Southern California in the Coliseum at Los Angeles. U. S. C.—the greatest college team in the Nation for a number of years as usual placed a strong team in the field and because of this, and the splendid pre-meet performances of Stanford, there were 13,400 paid admissions in the Coliseum to see the meet. Stanford made a gallant attempt to win and captured nine first places out of a possible 15. However, this was not enough to out-point the numerically stronger U. S. C. team who, because of more second and third placings, were able to win the meet.

Meet Again

Later in the month the two teams met again, in the West Coast Relays at Fresno, and this time Stanford succeeded in defeating its formidable rival. This made the score—one win each—with the next meeting scheduled for the Pacific Coast Conference championship meet at Los Angeles. Once again Stanford captured more first places but the second and third placings won for U. S. C.—54 to 53.

After the meet the coaches of the Pacific Coast Conference paid Bill Ellington a well-merited tribute by appointing him head coach of the P. C. C. team in the meet against the Big Ten. Modestly, Ellington gives all credit for Stanford's success this season to the marvelous team spirit and a wonderful leader—Clyde Jeffrey.

H. Archie Richardson

Ohio State U. Site Of 1941 NCAA Golf

MANCHESTER, Vt., June 29 (AP)—Ted Payseur of Northwestern, secretary-treasurer of the National Collegiate A. A.'s golf committee, has announced the award of the 1941 intercollegiate tournament to Ohio State University at Columbus. It will be the first time in the tourney's 44 years' history that it has been held on a college-owned course.

Payseur indicated the N. C. A. A's 1942 tournament probably would go to Stanford University.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Non-Harvard Men Come to Rescue

Just when it seemed that Harvard was due to see a sports year pass without recording a major victory over Yale, two non-Harvard men came to the rescue.

The whole thing began last fall when the football team was upset by the Elis, and was carried through the winter and spring when the basketball, hockey, swimming, and track teams all lost to outfits from New Haven.

Came this spring and although two sports still remained, baseball and crew, hopes were exceedingly dim that the picture would change. Bill Bingham, the Harvard Athletic Director, continued to smile throughout the succession of reverses, and pointed out that the expansive Harvard sports program is of the type most beneficial to youth. It was a good point, too, but how he did want to butter it with a victory over Yale somewhere!

Harvard's baseball destinies were in the hands of mild-mannered Floyd Stahl, erstwhile Ohio State coach, while those in crew were guided by Tom Bolles, the former Washington oarsman. Both were in New London the day following graduation, faced with the last chance to rescue the situation for Harvard.

How the Crimson took the rubber game in baseball, after losing the opener in New Haven 8 to 7 in extra innings and tying the series 4 to 3 in Boston is an old story by now. So is the eight-length victory the varsity crew fashioned over Yale on the Thames.

The point remains, however, that a lot of credit is due these two men, the first of whom has been at Harvard but two years and was on his own for the first year after swimming along with players left over from Fred Mitchell's baseball regime. The other was in his fourth year and continuing to prove Bingham's statement of all of two years ago, "I got a 10-strike when I picked up Tom Bolles." Four years ago Bolles inherited good material left by Charlie Whiteside to win the first race, but he has triumphed on his own since.

Possibly if Harvard could transfer all of its athletic activities to New London, it might return to the days when it was a power equal to any in the athletic world. Or it would be nice if baseball and crew returned as many funds to the H. A. A. as does football. If given a choice, the Crimson might swap baseball and crew, yes and track, hockey, basketball, and swimming along too, for just one good football team.

Whatever happens, though, you can be assured that Bill Bingham is still smiling today, and with just a shade happier expression on his face, thanks to Tom Bolles and Floyd Stahl.

Colleges are taking to billiards

Orange Bowl play began in 1935.

Learning to Swim

Improving Your Strokes—The Arms

By Guy Larcom, Jr.

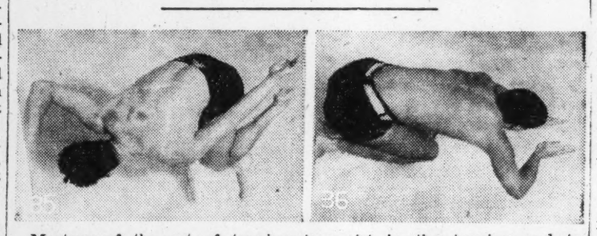
(Co-Author with Harold S. Ulen of "The Complete Swimmer")

Final of a series of 12 articles

"Becoming a complete swimmer is a gradual rather than an instantaneous process; yet this need not be discouraging, for it is the feeling of a growing mastery over the water, achieved from day to day, that is one of the chief thrills of the sport."

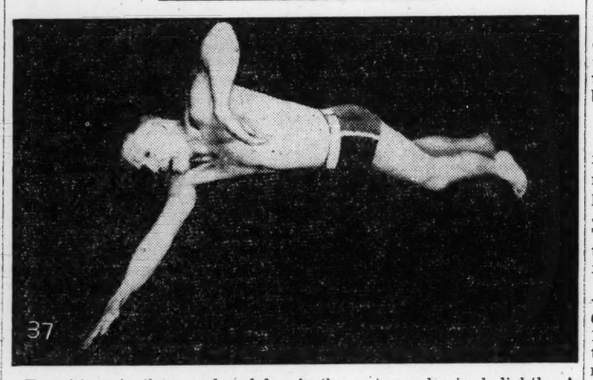
It should be re-emphasized that you learn to swim by swimming. To stand around in the water frolicking and idling may be the best of fun, but it makes no contribution to the power and ease of that cherished crawl stroke. This can only be perfected by use, by studying it, taking pride at each sign of improvement.

Articles of this sort can only stimulate and guide as to proper form; the principles must later be applied in the water. To mark off a given distance, not necessarily in deep water, and to swim it regularly, increasing it as strength and ability permit is a sure way to improvement. The swimmer should seek a steady, measured pace, so that he winds up, not tired to the point of exhaustion, but feeling as though he has had a real workout.



Mastery of the art of turning will prevent swimming in pools from becoming a series of sprints. Turns with a little practice can be made a regular part of the stroke, so that it is possible to touch the end, pivot and be off with no loss of time or effort. In the crawl-stroke turn, the swimmer touches with whatever arm is extended forward, using it as a lever to swing the shoulders and head about, and the rear arm as a lever to assist in the turning and to prevent the body from drifting away from the wall (figure 35). The feet are then dropped firmly against the side, and with a strong push the body is straightened and shot out beneath the surface for five or six feet (figure 36).

The back stroke turn is about the same. The breast stroke turn is executed by touching both hands simultaneously, and with a slight pressure flipping about to sink to position shown in figure 36.



To achieve in the crawl and for that matter in any other stroke, the power and easy action necessary for swimming more than short sprints, the secret of using only those muscles that can best carry the burden and of relaxing and resting the others must be learned. Figure 37 illustrates the fashion in which the shoulder and strong back muscles do most of the work, applying power through the extended arm.

Wrist and forearm in the left or recovering arm are fully relaxed. This arm is simply being flipped forward where it will be dropped into the water until the time for beginning the pull. The recovery of one arm may even be made slightly faster than the pull of the other, so that a slight overlapping results. The pull should not be too long; once the point directly below the shoulders is passed, it loses its power.

The arms can be strengthened and their stroke perfected by hooking the legs through a small tube and employing the arm stroke alone. This is possible with the crawl, but is too difficult with the back and breast strokes.

The head should be "pillowed" in the water and raised slightly. A well executed crawl arm stroke will enable the swimmer to breathe by swinging the head sideways about three or four inches where a small pocket of air is formed. In practising with the tube the swimmer can learn to breathe without swaying or twisting the body.

Body position, arm and leg strokes, breathing—there are a lot of things for the swimmer to think of. Imitation of other, better swimmers, whose strokes bear the stamp of perfection, is one way to develop form. To get firmly in mind how a properly executed stroke looks—the recovery, entry and pull of the arms, the timing of the legs, and the breathing—then to attempt to act out this mental picture in the water may bring surprisingly good results. It is to be hoped that if these articles and their illustrations do nothing else, they will at least leave the reader with a clear impression of how the crawl and other strokes should be swum.

Photographs and quotations are from The Complete Swimmer, published by the Macmillan Company of New York and obtainable at your local bookstore.

Leaders On July 4 Not Champions

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For a number of years it has been the contention of certain critics that the teams leading the major league pennant races on July 4, will eventually meet in the World Series. Some players and managers are inclined to agree; others laugh it off. With the season's half-way point coming up next Thursday, therefore, it should be interesting to study a few figures on the matter.

Beginning with the season of 1901 in the American League and running through '39, it is a fact that on only 23 occasions has the July 4 pace setter participated in the October classic. In the National League, over a similar period of 39 years, the rule applied 26 times—a slightly higher percentage than in the American, but not enough to convince the skeptical bystander.

June 1 Leaders

As a matter of fact, the front runners on June 1 have been equally successful in the American League as the July 4 leaders. Exactly 23 times the June 1 champs extended their reign to October. In the National, this has happened only 20 times.

A further look into the records reveals that the Aug. 1 leaders in the American League have failed to end their seasons as titleholders on 11 occasions, while the senior circuit leaders on that day missed their mark 13 times. Only twice have American League first-place teams of September held false flag hopes. The exceptions were the Chicago White Sox in 1920 and the Cleveland Indians of 1921. Eleven times this has happened in the National, emphasizing the closer flag battles in that circuit.

Reds Last Season

The New York Yankees, while in the process of winning 11 pennants in the American since 1922, have eight times been leaders on June 1, July 4, Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. The Cincinnati Reds did the same thing last season in winning their fair city's first flag in 20 years.

At further risk of boring you with figures, it is revealed that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Clubs of 1921 led their respective races through June, July, August and most of September, only to miss the World Series. The Indians dropped back and saw the Yankees win their first pennant, and the Pirates folded in favor of the Giants—to create the initial all-New York classic.

Torrid Races

This spring, four clubs have been dueling for the major league leads almost since opening day. As this is written, the Indians, Tigers or Red Sox may be visioned pacing the American League by next Thursday. Also, there is a lingering hope in New York that the Yanks will later make their threat. In the National, either the Reds, Dodgers or Giants will reign at the half-way point. Today, however, it is impossible to guess which club it will be.

Even if the eventually flag winners are running ahead on July 4, there is a feeling that they will not necessarily stay there through August and September. All signs point to another stretch battle in the senior circuit, and—for a change—one in the American. There should be little time for the participants to relax prior to the 1940 World Series.

Baseball Records Reveal Ted Harrison a Standout

With Yale's sophomore pitcher, Ted Harrison, participating in three of them, three all-time records were broken and five others tied in the 11th annual tournament of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, which ended with Cornell capturing the title, the final league records reveal. Harrison set two pitching marks and tied another. The third new record was made by Pennsylvania's team, which created its mark in double plays, although it finished last in team fielding.

The marks tied were for individual and team times at bat in one game, individual sacrifice hits in one game, individual runs batted in in one game and complete games by a pitcher, in which Harrison figured.

Team Batting

The records also show that Cornell, as a team and individually, gathered most of the slugging honors in the league. Finishing first in team batting with an average of .286, the Big Red stretched its 109 hits to 143 bases. It had 17 doubles, high for the circuit, four triples and three home runs as well as 85 singles.

Harvard, second in total bases with 126, had most triples, six. Yale was high in homers, with four. Yale also led the league in sacrifice hits, with 18; Cornell scored the most runs, 84, batted in the most runs, 64, and stole the most bases, 39. Yale drew most bases on balls, 58, and Columbia had most strikeouts, 84.

Although the Charles H. Blair Bat for individual batting was won by Princeton's Brook Jones, Cornell holds most of the other slugging highs. Polzer led in hits, 16; in total bases, 23; tied Dartmouth's Johnny Lendo for most doubles, four; and scored most runs, 15. Walter Scholl, who tied with Pennsylvania's Bill Koepsell for the Princeton A. A. Cup for individual base-stealing, each with 11, led in runs batted in, 14. Yale's Joe Wood Jr. led in homers, with two, and Harvard's Torbie Macdonald had most triples, three. Columbia's Jack Desmond struck out most, 14 times, and Yale's Harrison drew the most bases on balls, 12. Fred Keyes, Harvard captain-elect, was the most consistent hitter in the league. He hit safely in 10 of his 11 games.

Sickles Undefeated

Among the pitchers, the best earned-run average was turned in by Jim Young, Cornell right hander, who, in 40 innings, yielded 0.90 runs per game. He was undefeated four contests. Harrison followed closely, with 1.08 in 75 innings. In addition to Young, Cornell had an undefeated pitcher in Walter Sickles, who won five straight. He had an earned-run average of 3.04 per game.

A total of 59,700 persons saw the 39 league games played during the 1940 season. Three games, all involving Dartmouth, were canceled by rain.

Here are the new records set:

Strikeouts in one game—Ted Harrison, Yale, 14. Old record, 13, set by John Broaca, Yale, in 1932.

Total strikeouts for the season—Ted Harrison, Yale, 85. Old record, 75, set by Ted Olson, Dartmouth, in 1935.

Double plays for the season—Pennsylvania, 15. Old record, 12, set by Pennsylvania in 1931 and tied by Princeton in 1935 and Dartmouth in 1936.

The records tied:

Runs batted in in one game—George Polzer, Cornell, 6.

Sacrifice hits, one game—Robert Partridge, Pennsylvania, 3.

Complete games pitched—Ted Harrison, Yale, 8.

Individual times at bat in one game—Kenneth Brown, Cornell; Fred Keyes, Harvard; Joe Wood, Jr., Yale, and Gil Whittemore, Harvard, each with 7.

Team times at bat in one game—Cornell and Harvard, each with 48.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

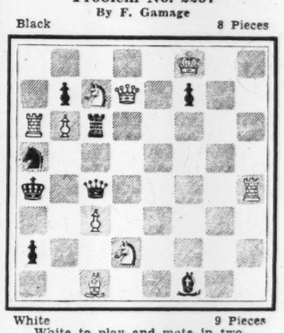
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 29, 1940

Problem No. 2257

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



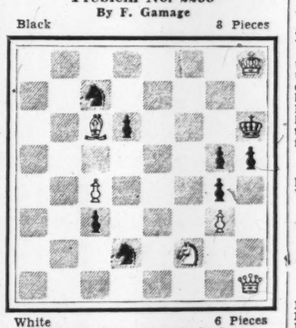
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two. (Honorable Mention, Tidskrift for Schack, 1906.)

Problem No. 2258

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in four. (Tidskrift for Schack, 1906. Not difficult.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2255. B-K4

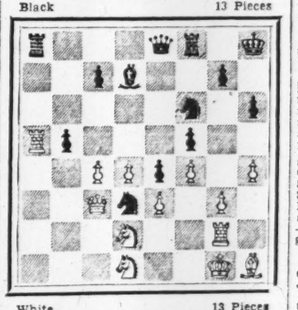
No. 2256.

1.	Q-R5	threatens
2.	K-K7	
1.		K-Q3
2.	B-K4	KtxP
1.	Q-R7	
2		K-Q2
3	Q-Kt6	
1.		K-B4
2	KxP	K-K4
3.	Q-B5	
2.		K-Kt4
3.	B-B3ch	
1.		KxP
2	B-K4	K-K3
3	Q-Q5ch	

End-Game No. 517. Black wins: 1 . . . Kt-B5 (Black); 2 P-Kt3, B-Q3; and White resigns. If 2 Q or KtxKt; Q-Q8ch, etc.

End-Game No. 518

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Bogoljubow-Alekhine, Hastings, 1922. Black initiates a combination which proved to be a quick win. White might have delayed the end by avoiding the obvious variation, but his game would have been definitely inferior.)

Notes

The May Chess Review makes up for its delayed appearance by being one of the most interesting issues of the year. One of the articles is George Sturgis's tribute to the late John F. Barry, for some 25 years chess editor of the Boston Transcript. Old-timers will recall Barry's fine record in the Anglo-American cable matches. From 1896 to 1900 he won every year, and in the 12 years he competed he lost three, drew three, and won six!

Another feature is "Sixty Two-Movers of the Past Sixty Years," by Alain C. White. This article will be divided into sections which will appear from month to month. The problem department is under the direction of Vincent L. Eaton.

The Ventnor City (New Jersey) Invitation Tournament won last year by Milton Hanauer, will be played from July 6-14. Richard W. Wayne, president of the Ventnor City Chess Club, will act as tournament director.

The second of the Lasker-Marshall series of exhibition games resulted in a draw.

This game, from the national championship, was a lucky break for Reshevsky, who had been outplayed in the early stages by Denker. But Reshevsky staged what appeared to be a trap, and Denker sacrificed a piece, thinking to conclude brilliantly, only to discover that the champion had seen farther than he did.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky White	Denker Black	Reshevsky White	Denker Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 P-QR3	P-QKt4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 B-R2	Q-Kt3
3 P-B4	P-K3	22 Kt-B3	P-B4
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	23 P-QKt4	P-B5
5 Kt-B3	Castles	24 QxQP	RxP
6 P-K3	Kt-K5	25 P-R3	BxP (a)
7 BxB	PxB	26 PxQ	PxQ
8 Q-B2	P-QB3	27 Kt-Kt5	RxR
9 KtxKt	PxKt	28 KxR	RxP
10 Kt-Q2	P-KB4	29 PxB	P-R3
11 P-B5	Kt-Q2	30 Kt-B7ch	K-Kt
12 B-B4	Kt-B3	31 Kt-Q6	Kt-Q8ch
13 Castles KR	K-R	32 RxKt	RxBch
14 P-B3	P-K4	33 K-K3	R-QKt7
15 BPxP	Kt-Kt5	34 KtxKtP	RxP
16 Q-B3	P-B5	35 K-B3	R-Kt7
17 KPxP	PxQP	36 R-QKt	R-KR7
18 Q-Q3	Kt-K6	37 RxP	RxPch
19 R-B2	QxBP	Black resigns	

(a) Reshevsky shows this to be unsound. More conservative play should win for Black.

Another of Reshevsky's wins in the national championship, which he won for the third consecutive time, Polland decided to give up his queen for two rooks, hoping to stave off a strong attack. But Reshevsky was able to immobilize, or keep immobilized the two rooks, and in the meantime win center pawns allowing his own KP to push through.

Queen's Pawn Game

Polland White	Reshevsky Black	Polland White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 Kt-K3	Q-B2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	26 Q-K2	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	27 P-R5	Q-Kt4
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	28 R-KR	R-B5
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	29 R-R3	QR-KB
6 Castles	Castles	30 QR-KR	RxPch
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	31 QxR	RxQch
8 Q-B2	KtxKt	32 KxR	Kt-B4
9 QxKt	P-KB4	33 KtxKt	QxKtch
10 P-Kt3	B-KB3	34 K-K3	Q-Kt4ch
11 B-Kt2	P-Q3	35 K-Q3	P-KR3
12 QR-Q	Q-Q2	36 P-R4	Q-Kt7ch
13 Kt-K	Kt-B3	37 K-K4	K-Kt
14 Q-B	K-R	38 R(R)-R2	P-QKt4
15 Kt-B2	QR-K	39 PxP	Q-Q8ch
16 KR-K	Kt-Q	40 R-Kt4	Q-K8ch
17 BxB	KtxB	41 K-B3	Q-Q8ch
18 P-K4	PxP	42 K-Kt3	QxQP
19 RxP	Q-Q2	43 R-QB4	P-K5
20 R(K4)-K	Kt-Q	44 RxP	Q-K4ch
21 P-Q5	BxB	45 K-Kt2	P-K6
22 QxB	P-K4	46 R-R	Q-K5ch
23 P-KR4	Kt-B2	47 K-R2	Q-R5ch
24 K-Kt2	Kt-R3	Resigns	

Schedule Changes

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—Will Harridge, president of the American League, yesterday announced the following schedule changes, all dates double headers unless otherwise designated:

June 30—Cleveland at Chicago; Detroit at St. Louis; Philadelphia at New York; Washington at Boston.

July 1—St. Louis at Cleveland (night; game previously scheduled for August 17); 2—Philadelphia at Boston; 6—St. Louis at Detroit; 7—New York at Philadelphia; Boston at Washington; 14—St. Louis at Boston; Detroit at Philadelphia; 16—St. Louis at Boston (cancelled; to be played as part of double header July 14); 17—Detroit at Boston; 20—Cleveland at Boston; 21—Chicago at Philadelphia; 23—New York at St. Louis (night; tentative); 26—Boston at St. Louis (night); 27—Philadelphia at Detroit; 28—New York at Chicago; Boston at St. Louis; Washington at Cleveland; 29—Philadelphia at Detroit (open date; one game); 30—Washington at St. Louis (night).

August 1—Washington at St. Louis; cancelled; played as part of double header June 23d; 2—Philadelphia at St. Louis (night); 3—Boston at Detroit; 4—Washington at Chicago; Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Helen Mayer retained national women's foils fencing title, although losing a match for first time in two years.

Five Years Ago

California varsity crew beat Washington, Syracuse and Pennsylvania in 3,000-meter regatta at Long Beach, Calif.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cleveland	40	24	.625	
Detroit	36	24	.600	2
Boston	34	25	.576	3½
New York	30	31	.492	8½
St. Louis	30	35	.462	10½
Chicago	27	32	.458	10½
Washington	26	39	.400	14½
Philadelphia	23	36	.390	14½

Results June 28

Washington 4, Boston 3 (10 innings)
New York 4, Philadelphia 1
Detroit vs. St. Louis, postponed

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cincinnati	38	21	.644	
Brooklyn	36	20	.643	½
New York	35	21	.625	1½
Chicago	34	30	.531	6½
Pittsburgh	23	33	.411	13½
St. Louis	23	33	.411	13½
Boston	19	33	.365	15½
Philadelphia	20	37	.351	17

Results June 28

Brooklyn 2, Boston 1 (called in 8th inning, rain.)
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 2.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Two Games
First Game 1:30

Red Sox vs. Washington

SEATS AT FENWAY PARK

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 28

International League

All games postponed, rain and wet grounds.

American Association

Toledo 8, Columbus 3.
Indianapolis 2, Louisville 0.
St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 3.
Minneapolis 7, Kansas City 3.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 14, Hollywood 1.
Sacramento 4, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 4.
San Diego 6, Seattle 5.

Texas League

Beaumont 9, Fort Worth 3.
San Antonio 7, Tulsa 1.
Houston 14, Dallas 5.
Oklahoma City-Shreveport, wet grounds.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 8, New Orleans 2.
Atlanta - Birmingham, Nashville - Little Rock (2) and Knoxville-Memphis postponed, rain and wet grounds.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 2, Hartford 0.
Elmira 10, Albany 5, (one game rain).
Williamsport-Binghamton, rain.
Scranton-Springfield (2), wet grounds.

Sox Play Two Tomorrow

The Red Sox and Washington Senators play two games at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon. On Monday, the Philadelphia Athletics open a set of four contests here, with the Yankees following on July 4. The Sox are still trying to regain first place in the American League.

Sports Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

Don Lash Wins 10,000-Meter Run

FRESNO, Calif.—Don Lash, one-time University of Indiana endurance star now working as a state policeman in his home state, outran the field last night to win the 10,000-meter run, opening event of the 52nd annual National AAU track and field championships. His time was 32m., 29 2-10s.

A slim crowd of some 3,000 fans in the 11,000-seat Fresno State College stadium turned out for the first night events, confined mainly to the junior division.

★ ★ ★

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Defending champion Frank Guernsey, of Rice, and Bill Talbert of Cincinnati, advanced to the semifinals of the National intercollegiate tennis championships yesterday.

Just before a downpour of rain forced postponement of the two other quarter-finals matches, Guernsey defeated Bill Canning, of California, 6—3, 6—1, while Talbert eliminated Ted Schroeder, of Southern California, 6—4, 6—4.

★ ★ ★

MANCHESTER, Vt.—Harry Haverstick of Swarthmore and F. Dixon Brooke of Virginia, will tee off today in the 36-hole final for the National Collegiate A. A. golf title.

Haverstick played some of the finest golf this tourney has seen yesterday when he put together 31 holes in four under par to defeat Stewart (Skip) Alexander of Duke, 3 and 2, and Bill Cordingley of Harvard, 4 and 3. Brooke was four over par in defeating Cary Middlecoff of Mississippi, 3 and 2, and Eddie Foy, the Holy Cross football star, 2 and 1.

★ ★ ★

MANTOLOKING, N. J.—Compiling 37¼ points in two days of racing on Barnegat Bay, Williams College today remained in possession of the Intercollegiate yacht racing championship.

The Massachusetts crew finished 4¼ points ahead of Yale, while Harvard had 33, United States Coast Guard Academy, 25, and United States Naval Academy, 22¾.

★ ★ ★

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—R. F. Decoppett's Cutter Coquette captured Class B honors yesterday in the Cruising Club of America's 450-mile ocean race from Block Island, R. I., around Mt. Desert Island, Me., to Gloucester, as the club trophy was presented to Henry C. Taylor's Yawl Baruna, the Class A winner.

Coquette's corrected time of 88h. 52m. 45s. gave her a sufficient allowance to take the B honors from R. H. Moore's Sloop Perroquet, which preceded her into port by an hour yesterday afternoon.

★ ★ ★

CINCINNATI—Failure to make one crucial point prevented Helen Bernhard of New York from upsetting Alice Marble, National women's champion, yesterday in a semifinal match of the Tri-State tennis tournament. Miss Bernhard went down before the Los Angeles woman's powerful strokes, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5, but not before a sensational battle in which the youthful contestant led 5—1 during the final set.

★ ★ ★

STORRS, Conn.—If Ann Weber, college girl from Bloomfield, N. J., wants any more archery worlds to conquer she'll have to go west of the Mississippi River because she holds all the titles and all the records there are in the east.

She added the Columbia Round and American Round titles to her collection yesterday in the four-day Eastern Archery Association tournament here and thus, for the second successive year, made a clean sweep of all eastern women's titles.

The men's American Round title went to the defending champion, Carl J. Weese of Newark, N. J., who had 180 hits for 1,372 points. His performance broke the record of 180 hits for 1,350 points set in 1936 by J. F. Waterman of Belmont, Mass.

★ ★ ★

CINCINNATI—Johnny Vander Meer of the National League Champion Reds, only hurler ever to pitch two no-hit, no-run games in succession, was optioned yesterday to Indianapolis of the American Association.

★ ★ ★

CINCINNATI—Cecil H. Gamble, Cincinnati capitalist, said he had been offered the New York Yankees' baseball club for $6,000,000—but rejected the proposal.

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. . . made of ruby red, vine ripened berries over an oven-fresh biscuit shortcake . . . and heaped with heavy whipped cream

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AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

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Previous day's sales 1,173,100
1940 volume to date 127,193,545
1939 volume to date 107,353,825

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—News of war, politics and business failed to steam up the stock market today and leading issues shifted over a slightly uneven range.

Small gains predominated at the opening but many of these were erased near the final hour. Dealings were slack from the start.

Most in Wall Street still exhibited optimism over the Republican choice of Willkie as the presidential candidate, although offsetting influences were observed in European bulletins. Fears of a new Hitler blast, at England or an enforced peace, brokers said, induced some traders to lighten commitments over the week-end.

Up a trifle were American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Glenn Martin, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge and Standard Oil of N. J. Moderately in arrears were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Can, J. C. Penney and Eastman Kodak.

Bonds Irregular

Bond market prices were mixed and trading was quiet in the short session today.

As the final hour started many normally active issues had not been traded and an unusual number showed no change in price despite sporadic dealings.

A few U. S. Governments changed hands at sharply higher prices, up as much as 22/32 of a point, but most were ignored.

In the foreign division, Canada 4s, City of Frankfort 6½s and Hungary 4½s added 1 to 2 or so, but the run of prices were narrow either way.

Among domestic issues General Cable 5½s added more than 3, and Cleveland Union Terminal 5½s and International Mercantile Marine 6s were up better than a point each, all on thin turnover.

Unchanged to a bit higher were such loans as Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, Goodrich 4¼s, International Telephone 5s, Texas Corp. 3½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Montana Power 3¾s, and Anaconda 4½s. Slightly lower were International Paper 5s, Erie 5s of '75, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and National Dairy 3¾s, with warrants.

Commodity Prices Decline 0.4 P. C. In June 22 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended June 22, the Department of Commerce announced. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' all-commodity index was 77.1 per cent of the 1926 average compared with 77.4 per cent on June 15 and 75.5 on June 24, 1939. Declines in prices for farm products accounted largely for the drop.

The following table shows the index numbers (1926=100) for the main groups of commodities for the last three weeks and a year ago:

Commodity Groups	June 22, 1940	June 15, 1940	June 8, 1940	June 24, 1939
All commodities	77.1	77.4	77.6	75.5
Farm products	65.6	66.8	66.7	62.7
Foods	70.1	70.2	70.5	67.4
Hides and leather prod	99.6	99.6	99.6	93.0
Textile products	71.9	71.8	71.9	66.7
Fuel and lighting mat	71.9	72.2	72.2	74.1
Metals and metal prod	94.8	94.9	94.8	92.5
Building materials	92.3	92.4	92.1	89.3
Chemicals&Allied pdts	76.3	76.4	76.4	(a)
H'furnishing goods	89.9	89.9	89.9	86.9
Misc commodities	77.2	77.2	77.0	73.7

(a) No comparable data.

Cuba Is Proposing To Liquidate Bonds

HAVANA (AP)—Authorization of $9,000,000 in 4½ per cent bonds for liquidation of defaulted Cuban public works gold obligations was proposed in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Anselmo Alliegro.

Simultaneously, President Laredo Bru, in a message to Congress, asked means with which to liquidate present obligations to Warren Brothers Co. and other liens defaulted following the downfall of President Gerardo Machado on Aug. 12, 1933. (It was assumed in Wall Street this request referred to $9,883,000 in public works bonds issued by the Cuban Government but not released by its Treasury. Warren Bros. built the Cuban highway.)

The House has not yet set the date for discussion of the proposals.

Alliegro's bill proposes a new tax on oil, kerosene and other petroleum derivatives to refund the bond issue.

Gypsum Head Denies Price Fixing Charges

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Melvin H. Baker, President of the National Gypsum Company, one of five corporations indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington on charges of price fixing through a patent licensing arrangement, characterized the case as "a fishing expedition."

"Our general counsel informs me that we will have no difficulty," Mr. Baker said, "in defending any claims that the Grand Jury may find against us. Everything that we have done pertaining to pricing and competitive relations during the past 12 years has been done under the advice of counsel."

Mengel Defers Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Mengel Co. again have deferred action on a dividend on 5 per cent cumulative first preferred stock, it was announced, but authorized the call for payment Sept. 1 of $110,000 principal amount of the company's bonds. Unfilled orders May 31 were $2,353,000, a 71 per cent increase over a year ago.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57	57	57	Jun28
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	43	43	43	Jun28
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun26
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	39¼	39	39¼	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Jun25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	7	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	¾	¾	¾	
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	2	7	6½	6½	Jun28
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8½	8⅜	8½	
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	10¾	9⅞	10⅜	+ ¾
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1⅝e)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	148	148	148	—1¼
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun28
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	57	57	57	Jun25
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1⅝e)	3	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun28
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun28
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	11	11	11	Jun28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun28
75	41¾	Am Airlines	32	62½	61¼	61¼	Jun28
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun28
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	4	37	36½	36½	Jun28
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	97¾	96½	96½	—2
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Jun27
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	23	23	23	— ¼
51¾	34	Am Car pf	5	42	41	41½	Jun28
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	120	119	120	Jun21
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun27
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	Jun25
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	6	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Jun28
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4	4	4	+ ½
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	19	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Jun28
24½	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	14½	14	14	Jun28
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	5	17¼	15¾	15¾	Jun28
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	4	4	4	— ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	6	25½	24¼	25¼	+1½
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jun20
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	52½	52	52½	Jun28
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2	2	Jun25
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	22	21	21	Jun28
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jun20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	13¾	13	13	Jun28
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	5	44½	44	44	Jun26
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun27
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
121	95	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95	95	95	Jun28
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	10	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(33⅜k)	1	50½	50½	50½	— ¼
54	28¼	A P L$5pf(2.81k)	26	45½	43½	43¾	Jun28
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	27	6¼	6	6	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
70	48¼	Am Rlt pf(5⅛k)	1	60	60	60	Jun28
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun28
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	9	38⅜	37½	37½	Jun28
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	128½	128	128	Jun19
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	Jun26
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	1	23½	23½	23½	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	5	14	14	14	Jun28
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	Jun25
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	6	161⅛	160⅛	160⅛	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅜
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	140½	140½	140½	Jun28
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	Jun28
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	17	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Jun25
12	6	Am Woolen	1	9	9	9	— ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	9	41	39¾	39¾	Jun28
81⅛	44	Am Zinc L & S	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	15	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	25	25	25	Jun28
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun28
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Jun17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	25	25	25	Jun28
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	101	101	101	+1
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	9	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	42½	41½	41½	Jun28
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7	7	7	Jun25
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun28
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5	5	5	— ¼
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	Jun18
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	7	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Im pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	21¾	21	21⅜	Jun28
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jun21
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅜
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun28
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun26
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛

B

19⅞	13½	Bald Loco ct	5	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Jun28
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5	5	5	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9⅛	9	9	Jun25
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun21
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	5	24½	23¼	23¼	—1
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	110	110	110	Jun28
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
6½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	6	18¼	18⅛	18¼	Jun28
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpt(2½)	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun28
29	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	26¾	26	26	Jun28
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	16	75¾	75¼	75¼	— ¾
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	+ ⅜
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	4	17⅝	17½	17⅝	Jun26
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun28
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	5	7⅝	7½	7½	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	4	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	21½	21½	21½	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun27
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	7	19	19	19	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30	30	30	Jun28
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Jun27
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	3	3	3	Jun28
24½	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	4	20⅛	20	20	
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	3	19¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	6	18½	18¼	18½	Jun28
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Jun26
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	9	5⅛	5	5	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	3	27	26⅜	27	— ½
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	25½	25½	25½	+1½
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	Jun28
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun28
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun27
23¼	17½	But Bros pt (1½)	2	19	19	19	Jun28
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun28
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun24

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	20	19	19⅛	Jun28
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	57	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	6	14½	14⅛	14¼	Jun28
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	3	2⅞	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	31	31	31	Jun26
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	27½	27½	27½	—1
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun24
5	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	49¼	48	48	Jun25
46½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅜
45½	20	Celanese (1a)	2	26½	26½	26½	
42½		Celotex Corp	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
26¼	17¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun28
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun27
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun18
1¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	5	5	5	Jun28
6	3	Century Rip M	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun28
31½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	3	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun28
31½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Jun26
20¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun25
9½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	Jun28
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	3	37	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Ches & O pf (4)	6	86	86	86	Jun26
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	Jun20
1⅜	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun24

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun27
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1½	1⅜	1½	Jun25
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jun25
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun25
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun18
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	6	10	10	10	Jun28
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T ev pf(3)	5	29½	29½	29½	Jun28
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	Jun26
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun26
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun17
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun28
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	9	10½	10¼	10¼	Jun28
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	6	3	3	3	Jun28
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	11	62⅞	62⅛	62½	
14¼	10	City I & F .60e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun28
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	33	31½	31½	Jun28
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33	33	33	Jun28
41½	25¼	Climax U (1.20)	4	27¼	27	27	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	3	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	3	104	103½	103½	Jun28
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	Jun28
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
58½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jun28
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	9	22½	22	22	Jun28
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	16½	16	16	Jun28
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Jun28
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	39	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
53½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	82	80	80	Jun27
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	Jun18
23½	14¾	Colur . P pf(2¾)	2	17½	16½	16½	Jun25
88¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	81	81	81	+1½
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	Jun20
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	19	34⅝	34⅜	34¾	— ⅛
113	97	Com Tev pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	Jun28
1 6⅝	8	Coml Solvents	3	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	51	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
43¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	60¼	59¼	59¼	—1¾
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	10	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	9	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	Jun28
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun28
12	10	Congress Cig ct	16	12	12	12	Jun19
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	20	20	20	— ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun28
40⅞	27⅞	Cons Cop (.15e)	3	5⅜	5½	5½	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	3	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jun27
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun28
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1⅝k)	1	(3⅛	6⅜	6⅜	
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	
8⅛	5½	Conso. Oil (.80)	9	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pt	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun27
41¾	21⅛	Consol'n Coal	5	3	2⅞	3	Jun25
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun20
4⅞	2¼	Fed MotTruck	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun26
1	⅛	Fed Wat Serv A	3	⅛	¾	⅛	Jun28
25	15	Fed D Str (1e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun28
95	79	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	81	81	81	Jun26
20	10	Ferro Enam(1a)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun28
40⅜	27½	Fid P F I (1.60a)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
21¾	12¼	Firestone (½e)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jun23
106	84	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Jun25
46	32½	First N Str (2½)	2	39	39	39	Jun26
21⅜	10⅛	Flintkote (1g)	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	24¾	Florence S (1e)	6	27½	27	27	Jun26
25¼	19	Florsheim A (2)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun21
3½	1½	Follansbee Bros	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun25
35

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Grain Trade Is Uncertain About Exports

CHICAGO, June 29 (EPP)—In the past six months of waiting for war to stimulate European demand upon the United States for food, American farmers have seen hopes of revived export trade rise, then crash and prices of their grains do the same thing.

This tells the story of grain market action the first half of 1940 and sets the stage for the second half. Grain men said today the outlook for improved export business is even more confusing than on January 1 because Europe now is a continent of partially "blacked out" markets, at least for the time being.

Trend of Prices

The trend of grain prices since January 1 shows what has happened (approximate prices given):

	Jan. 1	April 22	June 28
Wheat	$1.07	$1.13	$ .76
Corn	.59	.65	.61
Oats	.40	.43	.31
Rye	.77	.75	.40

Most of the wheat and flour that was sold the past six months has gone to the Orient and Latin America, although much corn went into Scandinavia and the lowland countries before they were shut off.

The Government is offering subsidies to buyers who will take American wheat, flour and corn in preference to grain of competing nations which is lower in price. By this method it has helped clearance of most of the wheat and flour and has made possible the largest sale of corn since the start of the year—the 25,000,000 bushels taken by Great Britain which is now in process of shipment.

Markets May Open Up

Grain men said the European market may be opened up in coming months, possibly through relief work, but that the extent of American participation cannot be predicted in view of large surpluses of wheat and corn elsewhere in the world. They estimated that in the crop year beginning Monday the United States will have approximately 325,000,000 bushels of wheat available for carryover and export, of which possibly half could be spared. On the other hand, Canada will have a carryover August 1 of almost 250,000,000 bushels, of which 150,000,000 could be shipped during the 1940-41 season in addition to whatever wheat the Dominion produces this summer.

Reflecting the world situation and increased movement of the new domestic crop, prices sagged 1¼-2⅛ cents the past week to around the lowest level since the European war began. Corn fell ⅝-1¼, oats ⅞-1 and rye 2-2⅛.

Department Store Sales Rise 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that in the week ended June 22, department store sales were 10 per cent higher than in the corresponding week of last year. In the preceding week, the board had estimated an increase of 9 per cent over the 1939 corresponding period.

The average for the four weeks ended June 22 was 6 per cent higher than in the corresponding four weeks a year ago. Federal reserve districts reported these percentage increases for the June 22 week over last year:

Philadelphia 18, Cleveland 16, Richmond 15, Chicago 13, Kansas City 9, St. Louis 8, Boston 7, New York 6, Minneapolis 6, Atlanta 5, and San Francisco 5. The only decrease was reported in the Dallas district, down 12 per cent from last year.

BIS Ready to Promote Post-War Reconstruction

CHATEAU D'OEX, Switzerland (AP)—Thomas McKittrick, American President of the Bank for International Settlements, declared in the bank's annual report the world is far better equipped with both experience and information on monetary matters to handle postwar reconstruction than in 1918.

The bank's 10th annual report was issued from a tourist hotel in this little Alpine village to which the bank moved from Basel when German and French troop concentrations seemed to be threatening Swiss neutrality.

"Apart from certain data kept secret for military or similar reasons," the report said, "the amount of information available on tendencies in various countries is considerable.

"The desire of nations to co-operate and organize the world is naturally the decisive factor without which no specialized skill can succeed.

"Given this will, however, there are adequate means ready at hand for pressing the work of war reconstruction."

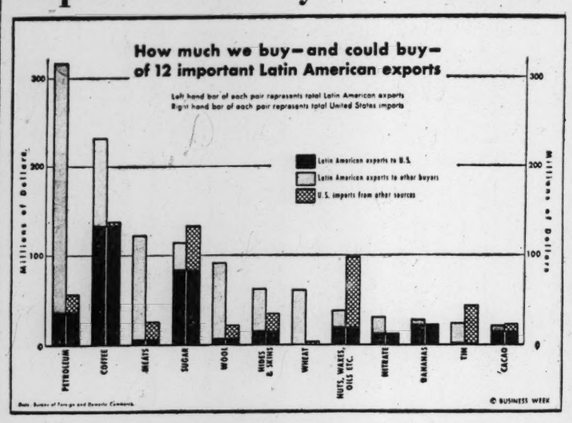
Boston Stocks

June 29

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Copper Range	4	4	4	4
..	E Gas&F pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¼
1.00b	Employ Group	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18½
..	Maine Cent	5	5	5	5
..	Narr Rac A	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	113½	113½	113½	113
	North Butte	49c	49c	49c	49c
.25a	Un Twist Drill	30	29⅞	30	30
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	63	63	63	61½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

U. S. Share in Latin American Export Trade by Commodities



In the light of current interest in trade potentialities with Latin America, the accompanying chart, prepared by the magazine Business Week, reveals an interesting analysis of the markets for the United States in Latin America for 12 important commodities.

For only two commodities, nitrate and bananas, does the United States buy all of its import needs in Latin America. In the case of wheat, the United States imports only a small quantity, and this from other sources.

For all the other commodities, however, the United States divides its purchases among the Latin American countries and other sources, and in only sugar, tin, cacao, nuts, waxes and oils, does this country import more than Latin American countries export.

Confusion Evident in Defense Plan and How to Pay for It

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the Willkie nomination is of course the real news of the moment, some people here are doing some long thinking about the defense program.

For years the Army and to some extent the Navy have been going before Congress and asking only for small fractions of what they really wanted. On some items they've asked half what they thought they needed, on others 5 per cent. They didn't ask for any howitzers at all. Half the remaining smokeless powder is too old to be safely cased in shells. Neither Army nor Navy have played the traditional role of continually asking for huge additional funds. They have been modest. They have also put their faith in some pretty old types of equipment and some pretty old theories of warfare. And the budget-balancing side of the New Deal's fiscal argument has been turned toward them, not the pump-priming side.

Now that they can have all the money they need, there seems some confusion about what they want. There seems to be no definite decision, or anybody interested in making one, as to the date on which we are to be armed. We are appropriating money now for naval ships which can't be ready for several years, though the Japanese building program has been known for some time. The time factor determines whether plane orders are to be given in 100-plane lots or in 1,000-plane lots, and also how the appropriations are to be divided between orders for the munitions themselves and orders for the construction of munitions plants.

Co-ordination Waits

The Army and Navy Munitions Board has been doing a good job in handing out educational orders to industry, both to find out who can produce what and to familiarize industry with what may be wanted. But there is a vast difference between an education order for a few tanks or range-finders and a full-strength order for hundreds of them. A firm may be able to turn out a few but unable to turn them out en masse, and the construction of a few hand-made specimens may not give the manufacturer much experience in getting into mass production.

Many potential munitions makers have studiously avoided munitions work because of the social odium which has come to be attached to it in recent years. Now they have come out suddenly from the shade of social obloquy into the sunlight of national necessity. A good deal more engineering skill may therefore be available for quick plant construction and munitions plant construction than would appear likely.

Expansion of the Army to the initial protective force of around 400,000 and the final mobilization to a million men, will call chiefly for skilled men. In the World War the chief handicap of the Russian army was its general inability to read and write. Today armies are mostly mechanics. This presents the problem of how the available supply of mechanics will be divided between army and industrial needs. Washington seems rather at sea about the number of available mechanics, what they can do, and where they are. Yet wars are now won by mechanic-power, not manpower.

The matter of war taxes seems much in confusion, not only on the surface but right down to the bedrock of philosophy about it. First question is whether we need to pay for defense as we go. After having gone in the red some $25,000,000,000 in recent years and now going in about $4,000,000,000 a year for peace-time purposes, the recent tax bill to raise another $1,000,000,000 a year seems of little importance, less effective as a budget-balancer than as a business deterrent.

There has been no official talk of revising the tax laws to remove existing business deterrents. The size of the defense program seems utterly impossible to budget in advance, since it will inevitably be determined by, on the one hand, the emotional reactions of the American people to coming European events and on the other by the suppliers who can be found to turn out our needs.

The Taking of Profits

War taxes, however, are not designed merely to help balance the budget. The philosophy of "taking the profits out of war" is also designed to make war-wishing unpopular during peace-time, and also of preventing economic jealousy from disturbing popular support of a war effort.

These seem to be two ways of imposing war taxes on corporations. One is to base them on the per cent earned on invested capital. The trouble is that invested capital is very hard to figure, and also that some of the biggest and most thriving industrial corporations would be very nicely in the money if they could earn 5 per cent on their "invested capital." Others, like Loft and Coca-Cola, living on good will, would be chilled to the bone, financially speaking, by such taxes and so would companies with ruthless depreciation policies, unless they took substantially less depreciation for tax purposes than they reported to stockholders.

The other way is to tax away most or all the excess over earnings in the three or four previous years. That depends on the previous years. The years before the World War were quite good; so also was 1937, but 1938 was poor and 1939 mediocre—for many companies.

Then there is the coming 8 per cent limitation on the profits on war orders. After undeductible other expenses this amounts to about 4 per cent for the plane-manufacturers, and that's a good deal less than they customarily get on their civilian and Allied business. If on a million dollar-plan they can do three or four million dollars worth of business a year, then, of course, that amounts to 12 or 16 per cent on invested capital, and some of the West Coast airplane builders have already stated that the tax limit is all right with them so long as they can get the volume. Still there is talk in the Street that the limit may be somewhat hampering to the issuance of new-money securities by these companies for expansion.

Depreciation Important Problem

The amount the Treasury will allow for depreciation write-downs of new plant usable solely for war orders remains to be clarified. In the end something complicated appears likely to evolve, in which munitions builders will be subject to profits limitations but allowed depreciation offsets, and all corporations will be subject to excess profits taxes, probably based ultimately on the excess of profits over the three years 1937-1939.

There has been as yet no serious talk of price-control, for two very good reasons. First, we seem as yet nowhere near war, and second, we have immense surplus productive capacities in raw materials. However, one serious proposal which may soon come up is that enabling legislation should be passed this year so that in case of war the President could put a lid on the entire price structure as of some date a few days before hostilities broke out. Then necessary exceptions could be made piecemeal where necessary, in contrast to our course in the World War when price-control was established piecemeal beginning with steel and copper and finally running through virtually all industry. Where a lid is put on prices, of course priorities have to be set up.

Some people here think it is important that, from the outset, the war-time control of industry should be kept in civilian hands, and that means in business men's hands. The argument is that the armed forces have their own job—to fight—and government officials have their own jobs, and that the direction of business can be effective only in the hands of business men. Hardly anything in the world could be more complicated, and entail more waste when badly done, than the coordination of industry in a total-strength armament program.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	—.14	+.03	—.14
Net change	121.92	26.18	22.71
Previous close	122.06	26.15	22.85
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary

Indian Territory Oil Firm Bought By Cities Service

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Cities Service Company has bought for 37¾ cents a share 1,853,000 shares of the common stock of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company and has agreed to pay the same price for the 170,000 remaining shares outstanding if sold to it by Aug. 1.

The Indian Territory company was organized in 1901, pioneered in the Midcontinent area and discovered the prolific Oklahoma City field in 1929. With the decrease in production in the Oklahoma City field, the company's earnings declined sharply. Last year it had a net loss of $1,246,652 after all charges, taxes and reserves. At present the company's crude output approximates 20,000 barrels daily.

Cities Service bought the $700,000 block of stock from the estate of H. V. Foster who until his passing a few years ago was a dominant figure in the affairs of the Indian Territory company.

Capitalization of the Indian Territory company consists of 1,304,600 shares of common class A stock and 7,090,036 of common class B. At the close of 1938 Cities Service owned directly or through subsidiaries 92½ per cent of the A stock and about 73 per cent of the B.

Livestock Prices Definitely Higher In All Departments

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Price trend on all species of livestock was definitely higher during the week. Fed steers and yearlings advanced 25-50c, mostly 50c in a set of active markets, stimulated to a large extent by broad shipper and order buyer support. Native spring lambs closed 25-50c higher and hogs made a 25-35c gain after dipping slightly Tuesday.

Prime steers topped at $12.50, choice kinds made $11.50, spring lambs closed at $11.15 down and the late hog top was established at $5.60, highest point attained during the current month.

Not only all grade of fed steers and yearlings scored measurable upturns, but all other killing classes sold freely at higher levels than were in effect late last week.

Fed heifers closed strong to 25c higher, cows 15-25c up, while bulls advanced 25c and vealers gained 25-50c. Only replacement cattle failed to share the upswing. With the practical top on fed steers established at $11.50, there was a liberal showing of steers at $10.50-$11.15 and a raft of cattle at $9.00-$10.

With the exception of a slight dip Tuesday, hog prices have been consistently edging forward, late sales of good and choice barrows and gilts reflecting a 25-35c upturn. Shipping demand was slightly broader than a week ago and packers continued to operate with moderate aggression. Packing sows arrived in seasonally increased volume.

Spring lambs advanced 25-50c, best handyweights offered late making $11.15, with bulk sales good offerings during the week at $10.50-$11.15, light kinds $9.75-$10.25 and throwouts $8.50-$9.50. Idaho spring lambs predominated in the run, selling generally at $10.50-$10.75. Best old crop lambs brought $8.25-$8.50, bulk $6.75-$8. A few western ewes cashed at $4-$4.25, and the majority of fat natives sold at $2.50-$3.75.

New Haven Shows Increase In May Deficit Over 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reports gross revenues for May, 1940, of $6,647,839, a decrease of $219,516, or 3.2 per cent under May, 1939. Freight revenue increased $3.758. Passenger revenue decreased $245,406, or 11.4 per cent, primarily because of the fare reduction on March 25, 1940, as sufficient additional travel was not obtained to offset the loss in revenue occasioned by the reduction.

Total operating expenses for the month were $5,158,511, a decrease of $138,279, or 2.6 per cent under May a year ago, due principally to decreased maintenance expenses. After expenses, taxes, equipment and joint facility rents, the report shows a net railway operating income of $351,626, a decrease of $89,118 under May, 1939. The deficit after fixed charges on the present capital structure for May, 1940, was $607,875 as compared with a deficit of $491,093 in May, 1939.

For the five months ended May 31, 1940, gross revenues amounted to $33,273,434, an increase of $414,644, or 1.3 per cent, over the same period in 1939.

Firestone Tire Profit Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and subsidiaries, including Firestone Auto Supply & Service Stores, reported net profit for the six months ended April 30 of $2,565,661 or 60 cents a common share compared with $2,851,538, or 75 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

Bulova Watch Net Gains

Bulova Watch Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries reported net profit for the fiscal year ended March 31 of $2,015,171, or $6.20 a common share, compared with $1,400,025, or $4.31 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
200 3¼s '52-49	111.28	111.28	111.28
200 2¾s '54-51	107.10	107.10	107.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Allis Chalm cv 5s '53	109½	109½	109½
7 AmIGChem5½s'49	102¾	102⅝	102¾
6 Am T&T 5½s'43	106 11-32	106 11-32	106 11-32
2 Anaconda C 4½s'50	103	103	103
2 Arm Del 4s '57	100¾	100	100¾
3 AT&SF 4½s'48	103	102⅞	103
1 AC Line 4½s'64	48	48	48
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s'48	33	32⅞	33
16 B&O 95 st A	27	26⅞	27
3 B&O 95 st C	30	30	30
16 B&O 2000 st D	27	27	27
2 B&O 96 st F	27	27	27
31 B&O cv '60 st	12	11⅞	12
3 B&O Ple&WV 4s '51 st	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 B&O S W '50 st	42	42	42
9 Beth Stl 3s '60	99	99	99
9 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104	104	104
5 Boston & Me 5s '67	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Boston & Me 5s '55	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94	94	94
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	79	79	79
1 Can Pac 4s 'perp	43	43	43
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	58½	58½	58½
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	13½	13½	13½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87reg	13	13	13
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	109	109	109
1 C&O 3½s '96D	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98¼	98⅛	98¼
1 Chi&Alton 3s '49	12	12	12
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	84	84	84
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26½	26½	26½
3 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Chi&NW 6½s '36	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 Childs Co 5s '43	41½	41½	41½
26 City of NY 3s '80	95	94⅞	95
8 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	82	81¼	82
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	66	66	66
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
16 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Comwlth Edcv3¼s '58	120½	120½	120½
3 Con Edis 3¼s'46	106	106	106
1 Con Edis 3½s'56	105½	105½	105½
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Pow 1st 4¼s '69	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Dayton P & L 3s '70	104	104	104
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	50	50	50
3 Del P & L 4¼s '69	105	104¾	104¾
3 D & RG Wes 5s '55	1½	1½	1½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	108	108
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106¾	106½	106½
6 Erie rfg 5s '67	11	10¾	10¾
16 Erie rfg 5s '75	11	10¾	10¾
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25	24½	24½
2 Erie cv 4s '53 B	19	18⅞	19
5 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
2 Gen Cable 3½s '47	102½	102½	102½
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	102½	102	102½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101	101	101
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92¼	92	92
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	76	76	76
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	39½	39½	39½
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43	43	43
2 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	37½	37½	37½
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	55	55	55
5 Int Paper 6s '55	102	102	102
1 Int Paper 5s '47	102½	102½	102½
10 Int T&T 4½s '52	27½	27½	27½
15 Int T&T 5s '55	28¾	28¾	28¾
5 KCFtS & Men 4s '36	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Kresge Found 3s '50	102	102	102
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	49½	49½	49½
12 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12¾	12	12¾
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	109	109	109
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	91	91	91
2 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	102¾	102½	102¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	43	43	43
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	5	5	5
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1	1	1
5 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	16	16	16
1 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	101	101	101
3 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	31⅝	31½	31½
4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42½	42½	42½
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102½	102½	102½
1 N Tex&M 4s 54B	30	30	30
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅜	55¼	55⅜
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49⅜	49⅝	49⅝
1 NYC 3¾s 46	78¾	78¾	78¾
6 NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	48	48	48
2 NYNH&H 4s 47	12½	12½	12½
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 NY Ry 6s '58 st	105½	105½	105½
2 NY Steam 3½s '63	105½	105½	105½
2 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110	110	110
4 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
17 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105¼	105	105
4 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56⅜	56	56
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	52	52	52
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	65	65	65
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	40	40
8 OklaaG&E 3¾s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Ont PwNFall 5s '43	93	93	93
3 Or-WaRR&N 4s '61	106	105⅞	106
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62a	70	70	70
5 Pac G&E 3½s '66	108½	108½	108½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111½	111½	111½
4 Pen Co 4s '63	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	107½	107⅜	107½
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	108	108	108
1 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	87	87	87
3 Pen RR 3¼s '25	81¾	81½	81¾
4 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	112½	112½	112½
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110½	110½	110½
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	103½	103½	103½
2 PCC & St L 4½ '77	98½	98	98
8 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	72⅞	72¾	72⅞
5 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	19¼	19¼	19¼

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
400	Aero Sup B (¼e)	5⅜	5¼	5¼
25	Ala Gt Sou (3e)	64	64	64
50	Alum Co Am (2e)	158	158	158
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	32½	32	32½
200	Am Exp Lines (1½e)	9¾	9½	9¾
100	Am Gas & El (1.60)	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
400	Am Superpow	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Asso G & El A	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Asso G & El pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Bliss (E W)	13¼	13⅛	13¼
100	Blue Rid cv pf(3h)	35	35	35
50	Borne Scrym (2a)	30	30	30
100	Bown-Bilt H	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Braz Tr L & P	3	3	3
200	Brewst Aero	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
100	Brown F&W	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	99	99	99
405	Cen St El	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Cities Service	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
700	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Cont Roll & Stl	6½	6½	6½
100	Copper Range	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
100	Cosden Petro	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Decca Records (.60)	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.10e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
25	East G&Pprpf (2¼k)	45½	45½	45½
25	East Sta pf B	18	18	18
2900	El Bond & Sh	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	65¾	65¾	65¾
50	Emp G&F 6½ pf	57	57	57
200	Ford M Can A (1)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
600	Glen Ald Coal (⅛e)	7¼	7	7¼
50	Gen T&R pf A (6)	101½	101½	101½
300	Guard Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Humble Oil (¾e)	53	53	53
100	Ill Iowa Pow	4	4	4
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6½	6⅜	6½
200	Int Indust (.10g)	1	1	1
100	Int Petrol (1½)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Irving Air Ch (1)	14	14	14
200	Jacobs (F L)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
20	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
100	Majestic ROad&T	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Mid West Corp	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
300	Nat Rub Mch	5½	4⅞	5½
100	Nat Sug Ref	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	N J Zinc (1½e)	54½	54	54½
700	Nlag Hud Pow	5¼	5	5
100	Ogden Corp	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Oldetyme Dist	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Penn-Mex Fuel	½	½	½
400	Phoenix Sec	9	9	9
100	Pioneer Fold (.40)	1	1	1
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Potrero Sugar	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
75	P S Ind $6 pf	44	44	44
300	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	23¼	23	23
100	Reed Roll Bit(1a)	18½	18½	18½
100	Rustless I&S (.30e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Ryerson & Haynes	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Segal Lock & H	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Selected Ind cv	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Simplicity Pat	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	So Penn Il(1⅛)	32⅜	32	32⅜
100	So Cal Ed pf(1½a)	29¼	29¼	29¼
100	So Col Pow A	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	St Pow&Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Taylor (K) Dist	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Todd Shipyds (1¾e)	66	66	66
300	Unit Gas	1½	1½	1½
100	Unit Lt & Pow A	1	1	1
700	U S Lines pf	2¾	2½	2¾
100	U S Plywood (.60e)	21¼	21¼	21¼
1100	Unit Wall Pap	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Utah-Idaho Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Wentwth Mfg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Irregular				
Babcock & Wilcox	40c	..	July 31	July 15
Globe Steel Tubes Co.	50c	..	July 10	June 29
Inst Secur (B Group)	2 45c	..	Aug. 1	June 30
Manhattan Bd Fd	10c	Q	July 15	July 5
Pabang Rubber	15c	..	June 28	June 22
Reinsurance Corporation of N. Y.	7½c	..	July 15	July 5
Admiinst Fd 2d	12c	..	July 20	June 29
Ca Intl Tr Shrs orig	131464c	..	July 1	.....
Ca Intl Tr Shrs mod	132524c	..	July 1	.....
Cornell-Dub El	35c	..	July 10	July 1
Extra				
Citizens N Bk (Alex., Va.)	$2	..	July 1	June 29
First N B Dolgeville	$2	..	June 29	June 24
Mann M & Moore	12½c	..	July 3	July 1
Merch Nat Bk & Tr Meadville	$1	..	July 1	June 25
Prentice (GE) Mfg	$1	..	July 15	July 1
Initial				
Pan Amer Investment Fund, Inc	59c	..	June 25	June 21
Sigma Mines (Quebec) Ltd	30c	..	July 27	July 15
Accumulated				
Amer Cities Pow & Lt Corp $3 cv A opt div Series of 1928	75c	..	Aug. 1	July 11
Brown Form D pf	50c	..	July 16	July 10
Byers (A M) Co pf	$2.16⅔	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Cent P&L 7% pf	$1.75	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Cent P&L 6% pf	$1.50	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Intl Metal Indus 6% and 6% A pf	$1.50	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Orchard Farm Pkg Co $5 A ptc pf	$1.25	..	July 1	June 22
Rayonier pf	$1	..	July 25	July 10
Stetson (J B) pf	$1	..	July 15	July 1
United Paperbd pf	$2	..	July 11	July 8
Regular				
Abraham & Strauss	50c	..	July 25	July 15
Allen Electric and Equipment Co	2½c	..	July 1	June 20
Am Home Prod	20c	M	Aug. 1	July 15
Atlantic City Sewerage Co	25c	Q	July 1	July 1
Alaska June G M	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 8
Alberene Stove Corp of Virginia	5c	..	July 23	July 10
Amer Art Works, Inc. 6% pf	$1.50	..	July 1	June 29
Amer Bank & Tr Co (N Haven, Conn)	$2	..	June 29	June 20
Badger Paper Mills, Inc. 6% pf	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Bartgis Bros Co 6% conv pf	37½c	Q	June 29	June 20
Berland Shoe Strs	12½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Beverly Nat's Bank (Beverly, Mass)	$4	S	July 1	June 25
Butler Manufacturing Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 29	June 25
Beatty Bros, 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Bell Tel Co of Pa	$2	Q	June 29	June 29
Birtman Elec	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Birtman Elec pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Brandon Corp 7% pf	$3.50	S	July 1	June 25
Case, Lockwd & B	$2.50	Q	July 1	June 19
Cen Invest Corp	7c	..	July 20	June 29
Central Tr Co (Harrisburg, Pa)	$1.50	S	June 29	.....
Chapman Valve Mfg Co	50c	..	July 1	June 26
Cleve & Pitts RR 7% gtd	87½c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 10
Do 4% gtd	50c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 10
Conn (C G) Ltd	8c	Q	July 15	July 5
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 5	June 25
Do 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	July 5	June 25
Container Corp	25c	..	Aug. 20	Aug. 5
Corn Prod Ref	75c	Q	July 20	July 5
Do pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	July 5
Cun

Commerce and Finance • # Canada's War Budget Revamps Nation's Whole Fiscal Foundation • Business and Industry

NRAB Rulings Attacked By U. S. Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A sharp attack on the present procedure of the National Railroad Adjustment Board is being pressed by the railroads of the nation including all the New England railroads, according to a report from the office of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Declaring that in decisions requiring railroads to pay for work not done, and to pay more than once for much work that is done, John Dickinson, General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure that the rulings of the NRAB have reduced transportation efficiency and handicapped railroads in rendering service and meeting competition.

To the Attorney General's committee now engaged in a study of various public administrative bodies the railroads offered seven specific recommendations for improved procedure of the National Railroad Adjustment Board which was created in 1934. The function of this board is to interpret and apply the various working agreements between different railroads and classes of employees, of which there are now more than 4,000 on record.

Unjust Decisions

The present procedure, the railroads declared, has resulted in "decisions so unjust and inequitable" that the employees "have procured compliance with them by repudiating the process of enforcement prescribed by the law itself, and by substituting therefore the strike-vote and its threat of transportation tie-up.

"The very unwillingness of the railroad labor unions to follow the statutory procedure by permitting the important decisions of the Board to be enforced by court action, rather than by threat of strike, is an implied recognition that many awards will not stand the test of judicial scrutiny," the railroads added.

Among examples of such interpretations of rules and working agreements referred to in the statement were cases in which railroads were required to pay as much as four days' pay for one day's work, or to pay yard crews back pay at the rate of twenty hours for each eight hours on duty, because the crew was called thirty minutes before the starting hour.

In other cases, it was declared that "arbitrary penalties and unearned overtime" had to be paid for periods of time running back from five to 15 years, because of decisions due to "technicalities and artificial reasoning."

Offer Recommendations

The railroads pointed out that in a major proportion of the "discipline cases" decided, the Board had in effect "substituted its judgment for that of the carrier as to what is necessary to protect the safety of its operations."

The railroads recommended that rules and procedure of the Adjustment Board should be changed so as to require full statements of the case in submissions to the Board, with an opportunity for reply by the other party; to set a reasonable time limit to claims for back pay; to permit parties to a case to be heard by the referee making the decision; to allow the evidence presented to be preserved; and to require that opinions giving the basis and reasoning of awards be published. Provisions to permit judicial review of Board decisions were also recommended.

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Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 10
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

Fiscal Basis of Canada Rebuilt by War Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's first war budget, presented to Parliament this week, is not merly a statement of revenue and expenditure. It is a reconstruction of the whole fiscal foundations of this nation. It will alter not only the whole taxation structure of the Government, but the living habits of every Canadian family. It seeks nothing less than a peaceful revolution in Canada's economic system for the duration of the war.

And this budget may not be the end of the taxpayer's job in the present war. He is asked now to assume burdens unimaginable a few months ago, but he may be asked to assume still more if the war lasts—first to maintain the country's war effort, second, to protect his own savings.

Those are the two underlying principles of the national policy crystallized in the budget—a maximum war effort and a resolute attempt to prevent inflation, which would affect everybody adversely. The budget, in fact, offers the Canadian people sacrifices now in order that they may avoid much worse consequences later—the consequences of defeat and the consequences of a shrinking dollar.

Detached from its sweeping taxation increases, the budget is seen to be made up of an expenditure of $700,000,000 on the war this year and $448,000,000 for the ordinary costs of government. That makes $1,148,000,000, or roughly twice what the Federal Government was spending before the war broke out, ordinary governmental costs having been reduced by about $100,000,000.

Subject to Change

But Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, admitted candidly that the estimate of $700,000,000 for the war was tentative only. That, like the whole budget, is quite fluid and subject to change without notice. Since he made this calculation he has committed himself to various war expenditures which may run to $200,000,000 or more. Thus Canada is on the way to spending a round billion dollars on the war out of a total national income of $4,500,000,000.

As against a total budget which may thus reach $1,500,000,000, Colonel Ralston expects to collect $760,000,000 in the present year, with his sweeping new taxes. He has, in addition, $187,000,000 of cash on hand and has taken in $50,000,000 from war saving certificates.

This would leave him with a potential deficit of around $500,000,000. In addition, he has to raise money to repatriate the securities which Britain will sell here to finance its war purchases, and this amount may run to $200,000,000 in the current year. Thus the total deficit may reach $700,000,000 assuming that the war costs a billion. Colonel Ralston did not attempt to fix the deficit accurately, because he did not know what the war would cost, but he hopes to keep it to $600,000,000, and to borrow no more than that.

In a nation whose annual savings are reckoned at about $500,000,000 a year, such a borrowing is enormous. There is a limit beyond which borrowing ceases to be the use of the people's savings and becomes an inflationary creation of credit not backed by the production of actual goods. Beyond that limit the Government is determined not to go. At all costs of inconvenience and sacrifice now it is going to prevent inflation.

Firm Against Inflation

That is why, if the war costs continue to rise, more taxes may have to be levied. While Colonel Ralston went deeper into the pockets of the taxpayer than anyone had believed possible, he did not use several taxation devices at his command. He could have raised the sales tax. He could have levied on sugar, on gasoline, and on building materials. These measures he did not take, but he could easily take them yet if the need arose. And if the need does arise undoubtedly remedies will be taken during the present fiscal year, not postponed. The budget is not a final accounting, a fixed pattern for this year, but only on estimated plan for meeting the immediate situation at a time when the situation changes almost hourly.

The first purpose of the budget is to finance the war by raising taxes and slashing the costs of ordinary government. The second purpose, no less important, is to preserve the position of Canada in the world of trade.

As Colonel Ralston said, Canada has always sold large quantities of goods to Britain for cash, and with this cash has paid its large balances of trade and debt in the United States. Now Britain cannot pay cash. It must pay Canada by sending here the Canadian securities held by its people. They cannot be converted into American dollars to pay the United States for goods.

This causes an acute exchange problem for Canada. To get American dollars is an urgent need. Colonel Ralston tackles this problem by discouraging the purchase of all imported American luxuries. Instead of raising a tariff he imposes a 10 per cent tax on all goods imported from non-Empire countries.

More American Imports

This is aimed chiefly, of course, at American imports. But the United States need not be alarmed, for Canada's imports from its neighbor, despite all these taxes, are going up steadily and will continue to go up as this country buys more and more war supplies. Thus the new import tax will not reduce total imports, but will divert them more and more into war goods—less luxuries, more airplanes.

As Colonel Ralston made clear, Canada stands by the principles of the reciprocal trade treaty with its neighbor. Indeed, so far as the economic aims of the war are concerned, Canada is fighting for the restoration of a world in which these treaties may be expanded far beyond their present limits, in which trade may move again in larger volume than ever.

But for the moment living in a very different sort of world, Canada has to adopt not a peacetime, but a wartime economy without much regard to old economic principles—has to work on a day-to-day basis, asking its people to give up many of their accustomed luxuries, to drive their old cars, to pay a substantial part of their income to the State.

The immediate reaction to the budget throughout the nation indicates that Canadians are glad to make these sacrifices for the sake of victory, for their own future security.

Revenues and Costs Higher

For the past fiscal year both revenues and expenses were higher than anticipated, and the net result was a deficit of $118,000,000. It had been expected that immediately following the outbreak of war there would be a period of some months in which business would be quiet and hesitant. This turned out not to be the case. Business was quite brisk and tax revenues from the first of September, 1939, to March 31, 1940, were $51,000,000 higher than in the same period in 1938-39. Revenues for the year, which had been estimated at $516,000,000 reached a total of $562,000,000, while expenses amounted to about $682,000,000. One of the items that swelled this latter total was a loss of $52,000,000 by the Canadian Wheat Board in the marketing of the 1938 crop, under the guaranteed price arrangement. A reserve of $25,000,000 had already been set up in the previous year so that $27,000,000 was charged against the 1939-40 figures.

Taking into account the deficit for 1939-40, the net debt of the Dominion rose to about $3,270,980,000 as at March 31, 1940. At the close of the fiscal year the outstanding unmatured direct funded debt (including Treasury bills) amounted to $3,695,685,000. The average rate of interest on this funded debt was 3.40 per cent compared with 3.52 per cent on March 31, 1939, and 5.02 per cent on March 31, 1930.

In regard to the tourist trade, the Minister said: "Even larger than our gold as a source of foreign exchange is the tourist trade that Canada has built up over many years. This year, the Government provided for an increased appropriation to promote the expansion of this activity. But officials wish to prevent its effects from being partly offset by misinformation and misunderstandings regarding recent regulations and by unfounded rumors that have been circulated. Nearly every Canadian, the Government points out, can help to increase receipts of foreign exchange by stamping out these mischievous rumors and by encouraging Canada's friends in the United States to visit Canada. This country is ready and anxious "to be a good host to a good neighbor."

New Taxes Classified

The new taxes imposed in the budget are as follows:

A. Taxes designed to conserve exchange. (1) War Exchange Tax. A tax of 10 per cent on all imports (on value for duty) except under British Preference. (2) Automobiles. New schedule of taxes: On value up to $700, 10 per cent; on value between $700 and $900, 20 per cent; on value between $900 and $1,200, 40 per cent; on value in excess of $1,200, 80 per cent.

B. Tax on wartime profits. The rate of excess profits is increased from 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

C. Taxes designed primarily to increase revenue. 1. Direct Taxes. (a) Personal Income Tax. Very substantial increases in schedule rates and exemptions lowered. (b) National Defense Tax. Rate of 2 per cent on total income if income exceeds $600 for single and $1,200 for married persons. 2. Sumptuary Taxes. (a) Increased rates on cigarettes and tobacco, cigarettes from $5 to $6 per thousand, and manufactured tobacco from 25 to 35 cents a pound. (b) Phonographs, cameras, radios, tubes, etc., new tax 10 per cent. (c) Carbonic acid gas rate increased from 2 to 5 cents a pound. (d) Tires and tubes rates from 2 and 3 cents to 5 cents a pound.

D. Taxes made for administrative reasons. (1) Imported maple syrup from 21 to 24 cents a pound. (2) Furs, dressed dyed from 8 to 12 per cent. (3) Sales tax exemptions.

Estimated yields from new taxes are summarized as follows:

	Full year	Bal. of current fiscal year
Excess profits tax	$100,000,000	$25,000,000
Grad. person. inc. tax	58,000,000	nil
National defense tax (2 p. c. on incomes)	35,000,000	20,000,000
War Exchange tax	65,000,000	50,000,000
Automobile excise tax	3,500,000	1,500,000
Taxes on tobacco, etc.	15,500,000	11,700,000
Taxes on radios, cameras etc.	1,500,000	1,100,000
Taxes on tires & tubes	1,100,000	800,000
Other excise taxes	500,000	400,000
	$280,100,000	$110,500,000

Beatrice Creamery Co.

CHICAGO (AP)—Beatrice Creamery Company and subsidiaries reported a net income for the three months ended May 31 of $221,962 as compared to $349,172 for the same period last year. The net income for the three month period this year is equal to 26 cents per common share as compared to 60 cents a share for that period last year.

Foreign Funds In U. S. Rise To a New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As of April 3 foreign short-term balances in the United States reached a record high of $3,052,250,000, the U. S. Treasury Bulletin discloses. The record figure compared with balance of $2,991,556,000 on February 28.

After a reversal in February of an eight-month trend, liquidation of foreign-owned domestic securities was resumed, net sales in the period February 29 to April 3 totaling $7,227,000.

Net capital inflow in the period amounted to $72,089,000 compared with $12,027,000 in February and for the seven months ended April 3 totaled $138,837,000. Since January 2, 1935, approximately $5,000,000,000 is reported as having sought this country from foreign sources.

United Kingdom Balances Drop

Short-term balances of the United Kingdom continued to decline here, dropping $15,308,000 to $361,279,000 in the five weeks period. Since August 30, 1939, they have decreased $233,218,000. Reduction in Canadian short-term balances in the five weeks was also pronounced, withdrawals of $18,545,000 during March bringing the total to $250,135,000 on April 3. For the seven months, Canadian balances declined $106,060,000.

On the other hand, France increased her balances in this country $2,226,000 to $290,706,000. Since August 30, France withdrew only $25,147,000.

Italian balances recorded a sharp increase, rising $24,761,000 to $69,257,000 on April 3 and have increased by $57,899,000 since August 30. Short-term funds of Belgium increased during the period to $184,291,000; Finland to $25,030,000; Denmark to $28,735,000; Sweden to $168,636,000, and Switzerland to $432,199,000. Balances of Germany, the Netherlands, and Norway changed little.

Numerous Increases

Of the Latin American countries, short-term funds of Argentina declined $5,232,000 to $63,504,000. The following countries showed substantial increases: Brazil increased $5,259,000 to $35,304,000, Cuba increased $4,881,000 to $43,219,000, Mexico increased $3,243,000 to $68,432,000 and Panama and the Canal Zone increased $3,527,000 to $40,234,000.

Japan's short-term funds in the United States rose $8,304,000 to $59,121,000, Hong Kong increased $6,663,000 to $75,194,000 and the Philippines increased $2,316,000 to $31,974,000.

Gross purchases of American securities by foreigners in the five weeks period ended April 3 totaled $53,412,000 and gross sales were $60,639,000. Net sales of $15,278,000 by United Kingdom investors more than offset net purchases of $8,413,000 and $1,012,000 by Switzerland and the Netherlands respectively. The cumulative reduction of foreign-owned domestic securities since August 30 amounted to $70,874,000.

U. S. Balances Drop

United States balances abroad decreased $3,925,000 to $527,495,000 between February 28 and April 3. An increase of $14,698,000 in balances in Japan and $1,252,000 in Brazil was more than counterbalanced by decreases of $12,377,000 in other Asiatic countries, $5,011,000 in the United Kingdom, $1,761,000 in Germany, $1,958,000 in Canada, and $1,450,000 in Hong Kong. Since August 30, United States short-term balances abroad increased $44,023,000.

A total of $12,928,000 foreign securities in the United States was repatriated in the five weeks ended April 3. Canada led, buying back $4,634,000 of its securities. The United Kingdom repatriated $1,910,000, Switzerland $1,347,000, the Netherlands $1,079,000, Latin America $1,888,000, and Asia $1,035,000.

Switzerland recorded $1,168,000 of the $1,769,000 total increase in foreign brokerage balances here.

Auto Output Is Still Above 1939

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports in its weekly survey of automobile plant activity estimated that car and truck assemblies this week would total 87,550. Assemblies last week numbered 90,060; a year ago this week they totaled 70,663.

The tendency toward lighter schedules, the survey said, will be accentuated next week when the July fourth holiday will result in most plants operating on three-day schedules.

"Retail sales, meanwhile," it added, "are reported stronger in the belief that higher prices will be seen next fall."

Britain Assumes Control Of Raw Tobacco Trading

LONDON (AP) — The British Board of Trade has taken over control of all trading in raw tobacco to ensure fair distribution of available supplies among manufacturers.

Britain is still receiving tobacco from the Empire, a spokesman said, but is compelled to draw considerably on accumulated stocks.

The spokesmen withheld comment on when buying in America is likely to be resumed, but he disclosed that about 30,000,000 pounds of United States tobacco has been paid for and is waiting for ships to transport it to England.

Industry Dips Into Ocean for Needed Metal

Top: Air view of the Dow Chemical Company property at Freeport, Texas. This plant will extract metal from sea water. Bottom: Dowmetal—lightest structural metal and the easiest of all to machine.

Magnesium From Sea Water Late Chemical Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREEPORT, Texas—Dr. Willard H. Dow, President of the Dow Chemical Company, sole producers of magnesium metal in America, announces that the company is disregarding all precedent, custom and industrial convention, and is turning to Neptune's storehouse and is actually about to produce metal out of sea water.

Until this Aladdin-like manufacturing development was made known to the world, the company had confined its magnesium metal production to Midland, Mich., where the main factories of the company are located and where the raw material from which the metal is extracted is taken from the ground.

The new plant will be located along the Gulf of Mexico where enough metal will be extracted from sea water to raise Dow's total magnesium production from 12,000,000 to over 25,000,000 pounds annually.

Plant in Texas

More than a thousand acres of land on the Gulf at Freeport, Texas, have been purchased. Construction of new factories, offices and laboratories at Freeport represent a development that will call for an immediate expenditure of approximately $5,000,000.

It was only a few years ago that the Dow Chemical Company announced that it was going to take bromine out of the Atlantic Ocean to supply a necessary ingredient for anti-knock gasoline And, accordingly, a huge plant was erected at Wilmington, N. C., where 200,000 gallons of sea water can be treated every minute.

Dow chemists, and technicians have brought back word from old Neptune himself that each of his 320,000,000 cubic miles of watery storehouse contains some 175,000,000 tons of chemical combinations of such materials as gold, silver, copper, iron, magnesium, potassium, aluminum, calcium, radium, strontium, chlorine, bromine, iodine and sulphur. And each cubic mile of these materials has a potential value of some $5,000,000,000.

Developed Dow Metal

To one man in particular, the late Dr. Herbert H. Dow, founder of the Dow Chemical Company, goes a great share of the credit. Dr. Dow championed the cause of magnesium, third most abundant engineering metal in the earth's crust. His engineers and scientists learned how to alloy the metal and how to fabricate it. By constant improvement in production methods they developed Dowmetal.

Dowmetal, henceforth to be the product of both sea and land is a silvery metal, one-fourth the weight of iron and one-third lighter than aluminum, possessed of great strength, toughness and durability, and speedily fabricated by all common methods.

The growing demand for the metal, due to its wide use in the aviation, bus, railroad and general transportation industries, as well as in the manufacture of lightweight portable tools and its broad application to household and office appliances, is what brought Dow face to face with the immediate necessity of doubling its production of magnesium alloys.

To obtain this additional production Dow has turned to the sea, where an unlimited source of magnesium exists. And incidentally magnesium can be recovered from sea water with less effort than from the land. In other words, Dow is simply taking advantage of the preliminary work that Neptune has done by washing the magnesium into his ocean storehouse.

Extensive Research

Extensive research and quiet investigation were carried on for many months to determine the best possible location to tap these inexhaustible resources. After studying many possibilities, Freeport, Texas, was selected because of its natural advantages.

The property is located on an estuary of the Brazos River which flows into the Gulf of Mexico at Freeport. There the Government maintains a 32-foot channel with a large turning basin for sea-going ships, thus making the location ideal for shipping.

Availability of an unlimited supply of essential raw materials determined the selection of the site.

The sea water intake for the plant is located in the Brazos River into which Gulf water backs. The plant will have a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons of sea water daily. a sufficient quantity, if measured in terms of fresh water, to supply the needs of a city of 120,000 inhabitants.

How generous old Neptune has been in making magnesium easily available is evident from the fact that every cubic mile of sea water contains 5,700,000 tons of magnesium. Operating at full capacity, the new Freeport plant will have enough magnesium in just one cubic mile of ocean water to keep it going for 800 years.

Transcontinental Orders New Planes

NEW YORK (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., has ordered 15 modernized DC-3 airplanes from the Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., Santa Monica, Calif., it is announced.

The order involves upward of $1,500,000.

The new craft will carry 24 passengers as against 21 for the present model. Nine of the new transports will be delivered by Dec. 31 and the other six by next spring.

Jack Frye, President of the airline, said TWA's rapid expansion and plans for the extension of routes were the reasons for the order. The airline's business has been more than 60 per cent better in 1940 than in the previous year's corresponding period. The new planes will give TWA a fleet of 55 transports.

Montreal Marts Close July 1

MONTREAL (CP)—The Montreal Stock Exchange and curb market will remain closed Dominion Day, July 1, officials announced. Other markets are also expected to close.

Kresge Forms New Unit to Develop 2-Way Latin Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Kresge Department Stores Service Company has formed a new subsidiary to be known as the Block International Corporation, to develop two-way trade with Latin America along the lines recommended by the Department of Commerce, according to an announcement by F. J. Emmerrich, Vice-President. Under the program worked out, the new company will operate in conjunction with the resident buying organization of the Kresge department store group.

The corporation plans, Mr. Emmerrich said, to develop merchandise in the Latin-American countries for mass distribution here. The merchandise will be non-competitive with domestic products and, in the main, replace former European imports.

"Block International also is completing arrangements to introduce American merchandise in South America through representation of leading retail chains and independent stores in the southern republics," he said. "Its offices here are in the Kresge quarters and Kresge's merchandising facilities will be utilized."

An agent was sent to Latin America by the company last December and a short time ago another to the Brazilian market. As a result of their activities, the first shipment of merchandise from Latin America, consisting of slippers manufactured in the Argentine, has already been received. Samples of snakeskin and alligator handbags, wallets and other related items, it was said, will be available shortly.

The company has named Irving Tow, president of the Tonsa chain of shoe and fashion accessory stores in Argentina, as the representative there for Block International. Mr. Tow, who operates a chain of nine retail outlets, also will supervise the activities of Block International's agents in other Latin-American cities.

Chicago Air Line Stock Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — An offering of voting trust certificates for 45,000 shares of common stock of Chicago and Southern Air Lines, Inc., is being made by an underwriting group composed of Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc., I. M. Simon & Co., Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath, Dominick & Dominick, and G. M. P. Murphy & Co.

According to the prospectus accompanying the offering, Chicago and Southern Air Lines was incorporated in 1935 to succeed a company organized in 1933. It operates a passenger, air mail and express service between Chicago and New Orleans, a route of approximately 900 miles. Equipment includes four 21-passenger Douglas planes, purchased in April this year, and four 10-passenger Lockheed-Electra planes. The company's principal office is presently located at St. Louis.

Total revenue plane miles flown in 1939 were 1,768,668, as compared with 1,441,735 in 1938; total revenue passenger miles flown 6,895,319 in 1938; total number of were 9,241,554, as compared with revenue passengers was 23,353, as compared with 17,983 in 1938; and gross passenger revenue was $424,115.24, as compared with $314,103.07 in 1938.

For the first three months of this year, gross passenger revenue was 50.21 per cent greater than for the same period last year; total number of revenue passengers was 53.97 per cent greater; and total mail pound miles flown were 52.95 per cent greater.

Texas Road's Income Up

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. reported operating income for May of $419,773 compared with $378,514 during the corresponding month last year, or an increase of 10.9 per cent. For the five months ended May 31, operating income amounted to $2,061,231, or 5.8 per cent more than $1,948,213 a year ago.

Retail Sales Are 4 to 9 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The industrial East and Middle West recorded new substantial gains in retail trade this week, Dun & Bradstreet reported in its weekly review.

In the East the improvement was estimated at 6 to 15 per cent over last year, while the West averaged increases of 10 to 20 per cent.

Consumer buying slackened in some other districts, said the review because of cool weather and rain. Particularly affected were sales of light apparel, beachwear and sportswear.

"Year to year comparisons in the various regions," the review added, "were affected both by the weather and by the fact that the corresponding 1939 week was a relatively active one.

"The margin of increase over a year ago for the whole country was 4 to 9 per cent, as against 6 to 11 per cent increase last week."

The industrial East and the Middle West showed the best gains, 6 to 15 and 10 to 20 per cent, respectively, while the Northwest made a gain of 7 to 10 per cent, the South 6 to 9 per cent, and the Southwest 4 to 8 per cent. New England was the only region to report a decrease, with trade 1 or 2 per cent lower than last year, while Pacific Coast totals varied between a drop of 3 per cent and a gain of 6 per cent.

Wholesale activity was reported broader. It was pointed out there was still a brisk demand for summer apparel, beachwear and accessories, and reorders of other summer merchandise were fairly heavy.

Shoe bookings at the Chicago Shoe Fair were reported the best since Easter, 5 to 10 per cent ahead of last June. Actual shortages were said to be developing in some lines, notably cotton and sheer dresses, white handbags, better beachwear, and men's sport clothes.

May Orders Received By Manufacturers Highest for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—New orders received by manufacturers in May rose to a new high level for the year, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

Shipments remained close to the rate in April and March, the board said, while the value of manufacturers' inventories showed little change for the fourth consecutive month.

Most pronounced gains in orders appeared in electrical equipment, iron and steel, machinery and non-ferrous metals.

The board said the sharp rise in new orders since March, unaccompanied by a proportionate rise in either production or shipments, indicates a considerable advance in the backlog of manufacturers' unfilled orders.

The board is a research group maintained by business organizations.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CANVASSING AGENTS, residing in the U. S. of America, wanted for sale of women's and men's HANDEMBROIDERED and MONOGRAMMED HANDKERCHIEFS from SWITZERLAND. Residents in high class residential sections only. Applications to ED. STURZENEGGER & Co. St. Gall, Switzerland

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Specializing in Los Angeles and Beverly Hills Sales, Rentals and Insurance
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REAL ESTATE Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair
FLUSHING, N. Y., 132-40 Sanford Ave.—Fair Tourists: private home comfortable rooms; $1.50-$2.00. Parties of six or more $1.25 each. Walking distance to Fair. MILLER Fl. 9-6622.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk.—3 unusually cheery rooms in private home, residential section, walking distance Fair; reasonable; garage parking. UTTLEY Fl 9-8982-R.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 154-11 Ash Ave., near Murray St.—Very attractive rooms; twin beds; for discriminating guests; reasonable; free parking. RITTERBUSCH Ind 3-2490.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Little Bit of Old England
Trinity Court, 175 Dartmouth Street, Boston
Ken. 6520
Furnished and unfurnished apartments available for immediate occupancy

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; ELEVATOR; RESTRICTED TENANCY; immediate or Sept. 1 occupancy; $60, $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill, 42 Mt. Vernon—Unusually attractive, cool, 3-room apartment; sunny, fireplace, elevator. Capitol 8877 or 7990.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6 rooms, partially furnished or unfurnished in 2 family house; oil burner, electric refrigeration; exclusive neighborhood. Asp. 4917.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-family house near Coolidge Corner; lower: 6 rooms, sleeping porch, fireplace, oil heat, garage. 80 Perry St.

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Fireplace; Free Refrigeration; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; immediate or Sept. 1 occupancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

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1-2 and 3 Room Suites
Reasonable Rates
Excellent Cuisine
5 Minutes from The Mother Church

OLD CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
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A home of refinement in a quiet apartment house. 1-2-3-room suites. Tel. TRO. 6760 or 1195.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.—Attractive 2-room unfurnished kitchenette apartment, heated, separate bath and entrance. Call Ocean 0016.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LOG CABIN, N. H.—Exquisite view; fully equipped, modern conveniences, large living room, fireplace, porches; quiet, reasonable. Suite 2, 447 Beacon St., Boston. Ken. 4394.

MARTHAS VINEYARD ISLAND
In a pine grove between Vineyard Haven and Oak Bluffs, Mass.: 4 and 5 room modern cottages; baths, electric lights, gas stoves; near bathing beach. Management of WESLEY HOUSE, Oak Bluffs.

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WARREN, MASS., The Cutler Farm—A beautiful vacation place for the enjoyment of New England farm life, all modern conveniences, large airy rooms, screened porch, fresh farm produce, home cooking; $14 weekly.

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DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred Norwegian Elkhound, 15 months old, very handsome and friendly disposition, house-broken. Apply to MR. BLAIR CROWELL, Cutler Rd., Hamilton, Mass. Tel. Hamilton 503-M.

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NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 6971

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MILL SUPERINTENDENT for small woven narrow fabric plant manufacturing non-elastic cotton specialties; designer with technical knowledge of yarns to finished goods; excellent opportunity for right moral man. State fully all particulars as to ability, salary required, past experience and qualifications to Box X-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, driver, lady requiring kind personal attention; light housekeeping; $30 mo. 106 Glenwood Ave., E. Orange, N. J. OR 4-2552.

POSITION open to English refugee to care for infant morning hours. S. W. CARMELL, 1488 E. 16th St., Brooklyn, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. Hollis 5-0494.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Ave.

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ARLINGTON, MASS.
6-room colonial single practically new; air-conditioned, tile bath, first-floor lavatory, game room; restricted neighborhood; corner lot; near bus line; grounds landscaped; $8000. Phone OWNER, Arlington 5694-M.

LAKE DUNMORE—Beautiful summer home; 4 acres land, spacious living quarters, excellently furnished, two baths, large screened porch with marble floor, 3-car garage; 5-room apartment upstairs; 2 lavatories; 2-room guest house, boathouse; pictorial prospectus upon request. WALBRIDGE REALTY CO., Rutland, Vt.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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LARGE corner room suitable for professional person. Corner of Commonwealth Ave. and Fairfield St., Boston. Com. 9289.

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PRACTITIONER'S office, light, quiet, reasonable. 580 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. Phone Monday, Wednesday, Friday, ME. 3-2717.

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REPOSSESSED spinet type piano; will sell for balance due; cash or terms. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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AVAILABLE AT
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Open daily until dark
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NEEDHAM, $7,500
Attractive house, on one of best streets, convenient to everything; 7 rooms, large sun room, screened piazza, new oil burner; attractive landscaping. Needham 0857-W.

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BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms overlooking park; meals optional. Call MRS. PAVEY. Ken. 1574.

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BOSTON—Furnished or unfurnished, could be used for practitioner's office; near The Mother Church. Ken. 0723 or Ken. 8377.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive, quiet single and double rooms for business people and transients. HULIT, Ken. 9196.

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BOSTON, 58 Fenway, S. 8—Comfortable, airy rooms, two baths, one with shower; fourth floor, elevator. Com. 9694. DUNHAM.

BOSTON, 215 Commonwealth Ave.—Room with private bath; also small rooms on top floor for gentlemen only.

BOSTON—Desirable double rooms with or without private bath. 387 Commonwealth Avenue.

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N. Y. C. 76th Street, 107 West—Back Parlor, suitable two, private bath; refined, quiet, house; $7.50; other singles, doubles, homelike.

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SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Ideal vacation resort; rooms on ocean front; near good restaurants. Write 243 Humphrey St. LY 2-3597.

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FRENCH speaking Swiss nursery-governess, experienced, wishes position anywhere. Write Box S-35, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

MANAGING housekeeper, American Protestant, adequate experience, capable full charge, adult home. MRS. M. GIFFORD, Trinity Court, Boston.

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BOSTON — Store space in well-established shop on Newbury St., suitable for women's wear or millinery; corsetiere; excellent display window and work room; references. Ken 2856

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Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake—Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery, all modern improvements, home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Props.

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Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H. Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information apply MRS. MURIEL L. OLNEY So. Wolfeboro, N. H., R. F. D.

YE GREENE ARBOUR, Union, Maine—Colonial home setting of "Come Spring" Booklet.

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CAPE COD, MASS.—Sagamore Beach, 6-room house, porches, electric refrigeration, fireplace, reasonable. 52 Riverdale Rd. Wellesley Hills, Mass.

GOOD size, excellently built and well equipped cabin, South Tamworth, N. H.; reasonable rate. E. G. P. 38 Frederick St., Belmont, Mass.

OUR FURNISHED HOME while we are at camp; modern; large lawns; 3 miles to beaches; five bedrooms. P. O. Box 26, Kennebunk, Maine.

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2 WATERFRONT cottages, South Hyannis, Cape Cod, Mass.; season $800; 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; private beach, all conveniences; other summer rentals $350 to $5,000; surrounding towns. Write for details CHARLES W. BAHR, Realtor, 415 Main St., Hyannis.

Local Classified

(Continued)

SUMMER PROPERTY

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE—Summer cottages, homes and estates for sale from $2500 to $22,000, with terms; also rentals for the season from $75 to $450. BOOTHBAY REGION REALTY CO., INC., 4 Bridge St., Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Southern Dairies Ice Cream — *Also* **Pasteurized and Raw Milk**
PHONE 3-6227

It Pays to Shop
AT
E. E. FORBES
RADIOS—PIANOS
REFRIGERATORS
"We sell everything in music and the musical line"
403 NORTH 20TH

Simmons Electric Co.
"Complete Electrical Service"
Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps, Appliances, Electric Repairs and Wiring
2023 First Ave. North, Phone 3-9284

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

Florida

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd
HEINZ 57
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

If Your Hairdress Isn't Becoming to You, You Should Be Coming to Us
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING
PHONE 4-1034

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK
of Jacksonville
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
A Financial Stronghold
51 W. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-3300

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information and national regarding local advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

FLORIDA

MIAMI

(Continued)

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES FLORIDA'S FIRST **Certified** DAIRY
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

SAMUEL CHURCH
BUILDER CONTRACTOR
Homes of Quality
2910 S. W. 2nd Ave. Phone 22385
Miami, Florida

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S
SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

MIAMI BEACH

The Original
TEDDY'S
"Tops in Food Since 1914"
Serving
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner at Popular Prices
Relax under the tropical sky with the surf at your feet
Ocean Drive 10th and 11th Sts.

CLARENCE C. HALL
REALTOR
Better Class Properties
For Sale and For Rent
2329 Collins Ave. Roney Plaza Bldg.
PHONE 5-3391

ORLANDO

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida.
Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3412

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 4351
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
151 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.
Where You Patronage is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

All Central Florida Will Save in
SEARS NINTH ANNUAL BIRTHDAY SALE
IN ORLANDO
Sale Starts Friday, July 5th
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

H. B. TILLMAN
Standard Oil Service Station
Tires, Batteries, Spark Plugs
Lubrication — Simonizing a Specialty
Platt St. at Plant Ave. Phone H-2165

FARNER, INC.
307 Zack St. Tampa, Fla.
Air Step Shoes for Women
Red Goose and Buster Brown Shoes for Children

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
"A Bird of a Trailer"
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Schneider & Son
JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Visit Our New Store and See Our Spring Showing of
FINE SHOES
for men and women
BYCK'S
216 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 50 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Mention
This Advertisement

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
50 NORTH BROAD STREET

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS
JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

· Denmark

COPENHAGEN

Smith & Nielsen
Købmagergade 22, første Sal.
Boys' Outfitters

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Switzerland

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 13

Felix Badel & Cie, S. A.
Electricité
FRIGIDAIRE
4, Place du Molard Tel. 4.82.45

THUN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZURICH

Schirm-Spezialgeschäft
M. Obrist
Leonhardsplatz beim Central
Telephon 4.74.15
Umbrellas

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

CONFIDENCE
No matter whether you buy for yourself or for someone else, a great portion of the satisfaction and pride in possession comes from CONFIDENCE . . . confidence in the Store — its policy, its merchandise — its reputation — Cleghorns have acquired this confidence — based on years of faithful service and unfaltering adherence to high ideals.
We have just opened a super store at Johannesburg. Branches also at Port Elizabeth and Graaffreinet.

Cleghorns
THE COURTESY STORE
Adderley St. Cape Town

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road
Phone Day Service 4189
Phone Night Service 3895
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service
Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235 Pine St Phone 20521

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

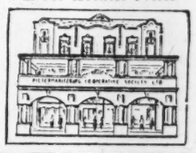
Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505.

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

PIETERMARITZBURG

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices


Est. 1892 Phone 2235 3 lines

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
Estimates Free
203a, Pietermaritz Street, Phone 4809

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Supply Laundry & "Tri"-Cleaners Ltd.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street, Depot, Vulcan Lane
Phone 46-895

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42948 First Floor
112 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Acacia Buildings O'Connell Street
AUCKLAND

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen St., Auckland

The Vacuum Cleaning Co.
of N. Z.
Carpet Shampooing and General Cleaning
145 Albert St., Auckland Phone 41-769

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats-Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

for HANDBAGS SLIPPERS & TRAVEL GOODS
MODERN BAG Co
400 QUEEN ST. OPP. TOWN HALL

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays, 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters.
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It aso offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

George AND George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
161-163 CUBA STREET
Branches at:
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY - VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693
PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Fonka, Prop.

Williamson & Co.
Real Estate Agents
Valuers
Insurance Agents
25 Panama Street Phone 46-104

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

In Training

"Whatever's come over your husband lately, Mrs. Raggers?" asked Mrs. Raggleson of her neighbor. "'E's done nothin' but sit an' brood on the doorstep with 'is chin in 'is 'ands."

"'E ain't broodin' at all," replied Mrs. Raggers. "'E's practicin' for the local chess tournament."—Wall Street Journal.

"You're making it very embarrassing for me, lady, by insisting you're wrong!"

Nonblooming Plant

Spending the night in an Amarillo, Texas, hotel, a young woman tourist who, it was learned later, had two eastern college degrees, engaged the desk clerk in conversation.

"What have you that is of unusual interest in your city?" she asked.

"Well," he replied, "we have the only helium plant in the world, for one thing."

"Really," she remarked, interestedly, "and is it in bloom now?"—Capper's Weekly.

Appearance Deceiving

Smith bought a new car that impressed his friends favorably. One day a friend remarked: "It's not a bad-looking bus, old man. What's the most you ever got out of it?"

"Seven times in one mile," answered Smith wearily.—Grit.

"How Many, Lady?"

"So Joe will make a fortune, you think?"

"Yes, he sells cellophane masks to keep children's faces clean while their mothers are getting ready to take them visiting."—Red Hook Advertiser.

Daily Anecdote

The 'Keep'-sake

Once Edward Bok, the noted editor, succeeded in obtaining an agreement from the wife of the great English statesman, Gladstone, to contribute a series of articles to his magazine.

The articles were duly received, and a check for the agreed amount dispatched to the contributor. Several months later came a letter from Mr. Gladstone, reading in part: "My wife is so impressed with this first money she has ever earned by her pen that she will not consent to part with the check. We could use this money to very good advantage, and I have tried to explain to her that if she will present the check for payment, and allow it to pass through the bank, the check will come back to you, and I am sure your company would return it to her as a souvenir of the momentous occasion. To this arrangement, however, she will not give consent. Will you not assure her that she may have the cancelled check, so that we may derive some good from it in its present uncancelled state?"

Bok gave her the necessary assurance.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

'Aijeleth Shahar

These two words are retained in their original Hebrew form—though of course set down in English letters—and form part of the heading of the twenty-second Psalm. The word "shahah" means "morning" or "dawn"; while the term "aijeleth" can mean either "hind" or "help" according to the vowels added by the translator to the original Hebrew consonants; thus suggesting either "the hind of the dawn" or "the help of the dawn." The reference appears to be to the name of a song always associated in the thoughts of the Jews with a certain tune. This is the more likely in view of the fact that the word "upon" which precedes this phrase in our Common Version often implies "set to" or "to the tune of." Thus we find that Moffatt renders: "To the tune, 'Deer of the Dawn.' "

Odds and Ends

Greeks Are Farmers

Nearly two-thirds of the people of Greece live by farming.

Mechanized Speed

Armies on foot and with horse-drawn units marched 20 miles a day: now a motorized army can move at the rate of more than 300 miles a day.

Grass Stains

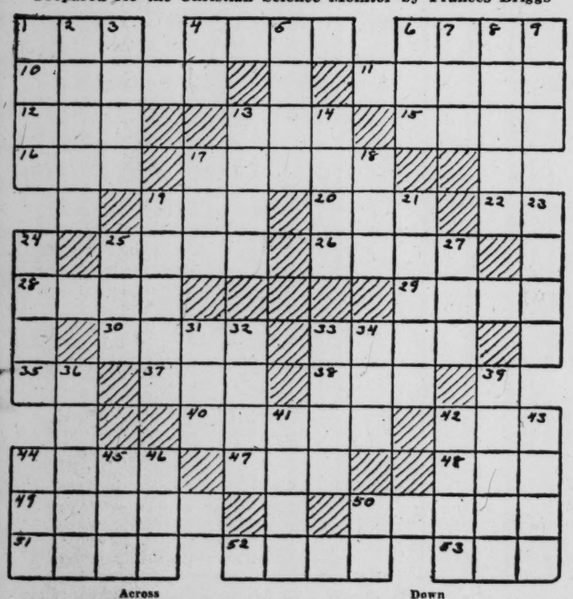
An old but effective method for removing grass stains from washable clothing, says home economist, is to rub the stain with molasses, then wash the spot

A Verse for Today . . .

Let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us.
—HEB. 12:1.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

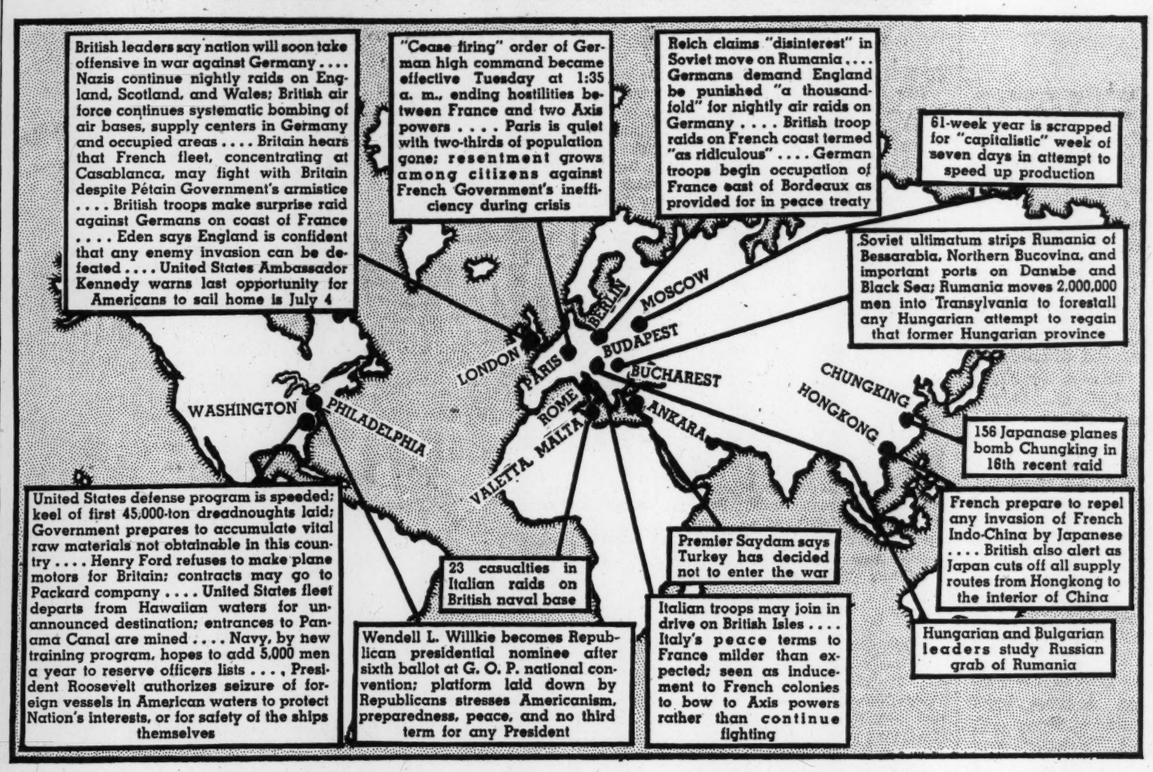
1—What does Hero of Ernest Thayer's poem "Casey" use unsuccessfully?
4—Where would a Hawkeye dwell?
8—Who was author of "Rosamond Gray"?
10—Who was a hunter of Greek mythology?
11—What is an Italian city on the Mediterranean?
12—Human upper limb is what?
13—What is first name of botanist whose name is in Hall of Fame?
15—What city of Indiana is noted for steel manufacturing?
16—What do you call eggs of fishes?
17—What was nationality of Erasmus?
19—Mr Dombey was particularly fond of what relative?
20—Barnaby Rudge had hair of what color?
22—What ending denotes the past tense?
25—What dwellings are mentioned in "The Day is Done" (sing.)?
26—How might a poet write "Ireland"?
28—What is a town of Soviet Russia, Europe, near mouth of Don River?
29—What is name of channel between Maui and Lanai, Hawaiian Islands?
30—You associate an arrow and an apple with whom?
33—What do you call a native of Hanko?
35—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
37—Whom did Napolean term a lion?
38—What is 7th letter of Green alphabet?
40—What are meadow mice?
42—Who was Irish god of the sea?
44—What did Crusoe build in order to reach shipwrecked vessel?
47—Drowsy people go to what land?
48—What is name of an artificial language?
49—What sweet smelling wood is mentioned in Bible?
50—Kipling often wrote of what place?
51—What was a famous maritime city of antiquity?
52—What was an ancient Jewish measure of 6 cubits?
53—What silver implements propelled Cleopatra's barge (sing.)?

Down

1—What wild animal is found in many European forests?
2—What was Robin Hood's weapon?
3—What does the old man with scythe and hour glass represent?
4—Within.
5—Where does an Occidental dwell?
6—What limb is used for supporting the body?
7—Collection of sayings is what?
8—What American inventor was also an artist?
9—Laurel tree is what?
13—What was relationship of Betsy Trotwood to David Copperfield?
14—What is a measure of land?
17—What do you call a Spanish gentleman?
18—Possessive pronoun.
19—How many youths were said to have slept for nearly 200 years?
21—Ephesus was sacred city of what goddess?
23—What does a tympanist play?
24—What was middle name of Reubens?
25—Small child is what?
27—Who was father of Joshua?
31—What is third book of Pentateuch (abbr.)?
32—What is a manufacturing and commercial city of France?
33—Would you sail, wear, or feed a potto?
34—In speaking of Biblican Dibon, what possessive pronoun would you use?
36—What was Titian's native land?
39—What is plural of "medium"?
41—Many waters cannot quench what?
42—What is name of an Italian resort?
43—What sound is made by the king of beasts?
44—What rodent is mentioned by Shakespeare?
45—Because
46—What is the mound used by golfers?
50—What State grows many potatoes (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


British leaders say nation will soon take offensive in war against Germany .... Nazis continue nightly raids on England, Scotland, and Wales; British air force continues systematic bombing of air bases, supply centers in Germany and occupied areas .... Britain hears that French fleet, concentrating at Casablanca, may fight with Britain despite Pétain Government's armistice .... British troops make surprise raid against Germans on coast of France .... Eden says England is confident that any enemy invasion can be defeated .... United States Ambassador Kennedy warns last opportunity for Americans to sail home is July 4
"Cease firing" order of German high command became effective Tuesday at 1:35 a. m., ending hostilities between France and two Axis powers .... Paris is quiet with two-thirds of population gone; resentment grows among citizens against French Government's inefficiency during crisis
Reich claims "disinterest" in Soviet move on Rumania .... Germans demand England be punished "a thousandfold" for nightly air raids on Germany .... British troop raids on French coast termed "as ridiculous" .... German troops begin occupation of France east of Bordeaux as provided for in peace treaty
61-week year is scrapped for "capitalistic" week of seven days in attempt to speed up production
Soviet ultimatum strips Rumania of Bessarabia, Northern Bucovina, and important ports on Danube and Black Sea; Rumania moves 2,000,000 men into Transylvania to forestall any Hungarian attempt to regain that former Hungarian province
156 Japanese planes bomb Chungking in 16th recent raid
French prepare to repel any invasion of French Indo-China by Japanese .... British also alert as Japan cuts off all supply routes from Hongkong to the interior of China
Hungarian and Bulgarian leaders study Russian grab of Rumania
Premier Saydam says Turkey has decided not to enter the war
Italian troops may join in drive on British Isles .... Italy's peace terms to France milder than expected; seen as inducement to French colonies to bow to Axis powers rather than continue fighting
23 casualties in Italian raids on British naval base
Wendell L. Willkie becomes Republican presidential nominee after sixth ballot at G. O. P. national convention; platform laid down by Republicans stresses Americanism, preparedness, peace, and no third term for any President
United States defense program is speeded; keel of first 45,000-ton dreadnoughts laid; Government prepares to accumulate vital raw materials not obtainable in this country .... Henry Ford refuses to make plane motors for Britain; contracts may go to Packard company .... United States fleet departs from Hawaiian waters for unannounced destination; entrances to Panama Canal are mined .... Navy, by new training program, hopes to add 5,000 men a year to reserve officers lists ...., President Roosevelt authorizes seizure of foreign vessels in American waters to protect Nation's interests, or for safety of the ships themselves
WASHINGTON
PHILADELPHIA
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BUDAPEST
BUCHAREST
ROME
VALETTA, MALTA
ANKARA
CHUNGKING
HONGKONG

Vocations

Rug Bags

At housecleaning seasons each spring and autumn a man goes about from house to house showing housekeepers the rug bags his wife makes for storing summer or winter rugs. Two 9x12 size rugs, when rolled, will fit into these canvas bags which are tied at each end and draw with strings. They readily sell for two dollars because they are practical and meet a household need.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Williams Greensboro (Ga.) Herald Journal: An enjoyable letter is the one that has a check accompanying it.

Buffalo Evening News: Success Story: Handsome farmboy goes to Hollywood; becomes a star; buys land and has a swell time farming.

Grit: The task of training 100,000 aviators faces this country. A squadron or two schooled by "Wrong Way" Corrigan would perplex any foe.

Daily Quotation

WE ARE in such haste to be doing, to be writing, to be gathering gear, to make our voice audible a moment in the derisive silence of eternity, that we forget that one thing, of which these are but the parts—namely, to live.—STEVENSON.

It Has Been Said of Self-Control

Those who can command themselves can command others.—Hazlitt.

No man is free who cannot command himself.—Pythagoras.

Who to himself is law needs no law.—Chapman.

If you would learn self-mastery, begin by yielding yourself to the one Great Master.—Lobstein.

What is the best government? That which teaches us to govern ourselves.—Goethe.

No conflict is so severe as his who labors to subdue himself.—Thomas à Kempis.

Real glory springs from the silent conquest of ourselves; without that the conqueror is only the first slave.—Thompson.

To rule self and subdue our passions is the more praiseworthy because so few know how to do it.—Guiccardini.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

GANNET

Ganneis gulp their food whole without even bothering to chew it. Hence, the expression: "Don't eat like a gannet!" Gannets are beautiful, snow-white, sea-going birds as large as geese. They live on the outlying islands of the North Atlantic and feed on fish which they spot in the air and catch by diving straight down into the sea.

Monitor Movie Guide

A Bill of Divorcement (RKO)—Re-make of the Clemence Dane drama. Adolphe Menjou and Maureen O'Hara play the roles once acted by John Barrymore and Katharine Hepburn. The treatment has been mellowed and made less strident, but it is still a harrowing story that has been given the benefit of sincere and eloquent performances in most cases. Fay Bainter, Herbert Marshall, Dame May Whitty, C. Aubrey Smith, Patric Knowles.—Adults.

The Doctor Takes a Wife (Columbia)—It all happens fast and most of the time it is funny. A young doctor meets a career girl, is mistaken for her husband, and agrees to a pretended marriage to boom sales of her forthcoming book. Alexander Hall and the script writers have thought up absurd gags and situations and the players set them forth with a will. Loretta Young, Ray Milland, Reginald Gardiner, Edmund Gwenn.—Adults.

Ghost Breakers (Paramount)—Farcical mystery. Bob Hope provides quips, and Paulette Goddard braves the "haunted" castle to claim her inheritance, discover the villains, and emerge unscathed. Willie Best, Richard Carlson, Paul Lukas, and Anthony Quinn.—Adults and young people.

Queen of the Mob (Paramount)—A female criminal and her four sons commit a series of crimes before being wiped out by the G-men. Sordid and violent. Blanche Yurka, Ralph Bellamy, Paul Kelly.—Adults.

20-Mule Team (M-G-M)—Wallace Beery, as the good-natured mule driver of Death Valley, falls dupe to the villain until the latter shoots the landlady with whom the mule driver is in love. Marjorie Rambeau, Leo Carrillo, Anne Baxter, Noah Beery, Jr.—Adults and young people.

Women in War (Republic)—Unconvincing melodrama with Wendy Barrie as the heroine who escapes a manslaughter charge by joining a nursing unit and steals the aviator hero from another girl, renounces him, and eventually wins the right to wear his wings. Elsie Janis, like a good trouper, makes what she can of one of the roles.—Adults.

You're Not So Tough (Universal)—The Dead End Kids, again, assisted on occasion by the Little Tough Guys. The former begin as vagrants and end as Boy Scouts, helping a nice Italian farm woman to save her ranch from a scheming fruit growers' association. Nan Grey, Billy Halop, Henry Armetta.—Adults.

Above Average Films

Family—"Sandy Is a Lady," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz."

Adults and Young People—"It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

Adults Only—"My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Finder's Reward

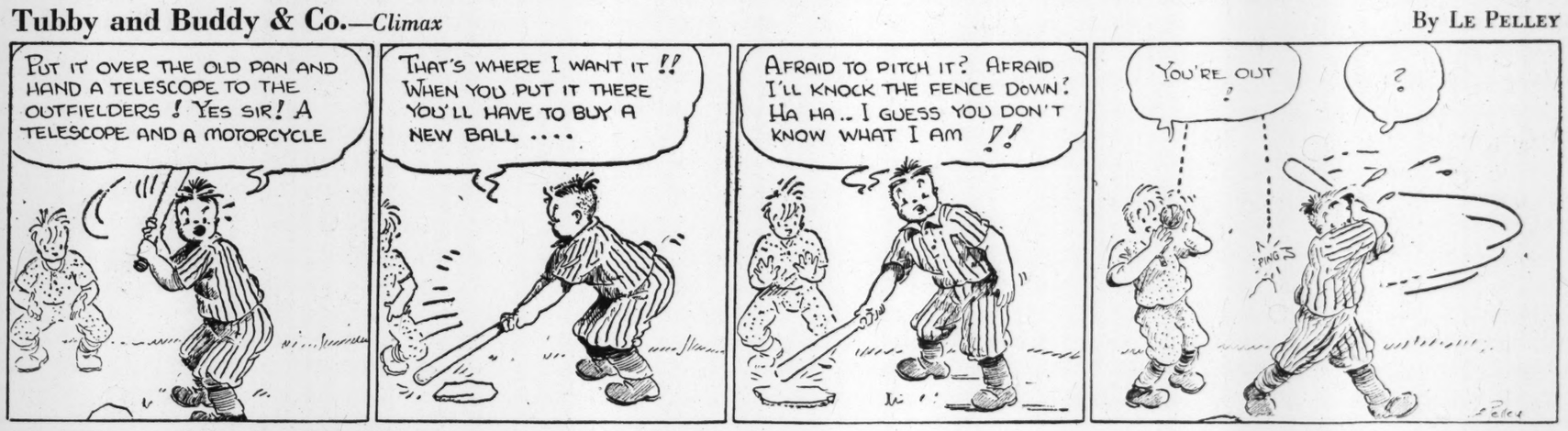
Birmingham, Ala.

Finding a roll of bills totaling $200 at a busy street intersection in this city during her lunch hour, Miss Betty Whitford, a stenographer, figured that it must have been dropped only a minute or two previously, otherwise someone else would have found it. First she asked two men standing nearby if they had lost any money. They said no but that an elderly couple had just passed.

Seeing the couple nearly at the end of the block, Miss Whitford ran and overtook them. She asked if they had lost anything. After a quick examination they found they had lost the money just awarded them as damages in an automobile collision. They attempted to reward her, but Miss Whitford replied that she was only too glad to have found the money and that her reward was a "clear conscience."

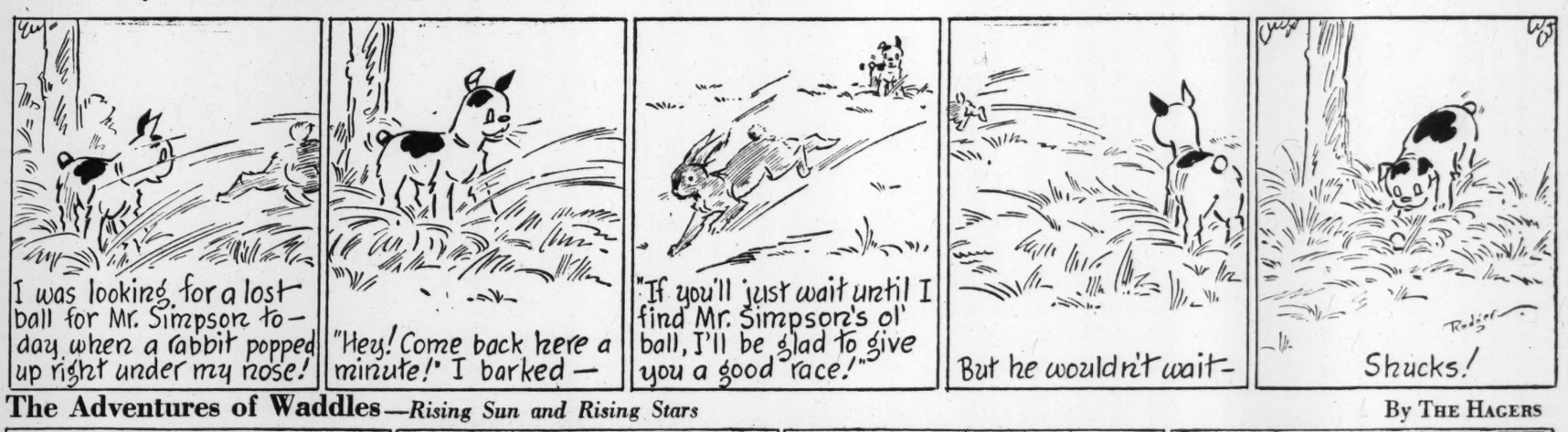
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Climax*

By LE PELLEY


PUT IT OVER THE OLD PAN AND HAND A TELESCOPE TO THE OUTFIELDERS ! YES SIR! A TELESCOPE AND A MOTORCYCLE
THAT'S WHERE I WANT IT !! WHEN YOU PUT IT THERE YOU'LL HAVE TO BUY A NEW BALL ....
AFRAID TO PITCH IT? AFRAID I'LL KNOCK THE FENCE DOWN? HA HA.. I GUESS YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT I AM !!
YOU'RE OUT !
?
PING !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Just Felt Like a Good Race Too!*

By RODGERS


I was looking for a lost ball for Mr. Simpson today when a rabbit popped up right under my nose!
"Hey! Come back here a minute!" I barked—
"If you'll just wait until I find Mr. Simpson's ol' ball, I'll be glad to give you a good race!"
But he wouldn't wait-
Shucks!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Rising Sun and Rising Stars*

By THE HAGERS

"LET ME REMOVE YOUR MAKE-UP, TED." HE LOOKED WITH LONGING AT THE BED.
WE'D HARDLY BLOWN THE CANDLE OUT WHEN WE HEARD BASIL SPOONBILL SHOUT:
"ARISE! THE SUN COMES UP AT FOUR. WE'LL DO THAT STORM SCENE, DUCKS, ONCE MORE"
SAID TED, "WELL, I CONFESS, RIGHT HERE, I DON'T LONG FOR A FILM CAREER!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Gentle Conquerors

While hate tries to unify Europe, love is unifying the world.

Toward that ideal peace in which the lion shall lie down with the lamb, the peoples still are groping, "and a little child shall lead them." Or, rather, thousands upon thousands of little children. We call them homeless. We label them refugees. We pity their human helplessness. We say they are the victims of power-lusting conquerors, would-be world masters.

Homeless, refugees, victims? So they may seem. But they are conquering the world as no emperor or dictator or revolutionist has ever been able to conquer it.

The battles of this war may be epoch-making in a military sense. They already are described by witnesses as more furious and grandiose than those of the World War. But the effects of them on history may yet seem negligible as compared with the achievements of armies marching on little feet into the very citadels of selfishness, suspicion, race-consciousness, indifference, and taking these bleak strongholds with shy smiles, brief tears, or grave-eyed trustfulness.

What land, what people, would willingly risk being left out of the alliance of hearts, the federation of affectionate interests, that will spring up in the wake of these armies? Not the United States. Not Canada, New Zealand, South Africa. Nor yet other lands. From London come grateful reports that peoples geographically removed from the immediate danger of air raids are offering sanctuary to millions of British and other children from Europe.

But membership in this commonwealth of mercy must be earned by even greater effort than that now being expended. One of the immediate problems of evacuation of children from Britain is to supply adequate shipping facilities. The United States may find itself pressed by its own conscience as well as by the officials of other nations to use some of its ships for this purpose. Money is needed, more money, and more. "Foster parents," too.

The United States Committee for the Care of European Children, just organized in New York, seeks funds and families for little refugees. (Headquarters: Gramercy Park Hotel.)

Sons and daughters of courage, of faith in freedom and in the power of decency and tolerance among men, Europe's children may well become a multitude of emissaries between peoples and nations. They will carry with them threads of old cultures, and gather others from the new. They will have "brothers" and "sisters" and "mothers" and "fathers"—homes—in two worlds. And when those two worlds have been made one with such supple but tough strands as millions of small hands will bind about the continents, peace will have found a home on earth.

Republican Enthusiasm

The Grand Old Party is returning to the strenuous life. After plunging to the nomination like a fighting fullback Wendell Willkie called on the Republican convention to join him in carrying on the campaign with the same vigor. His own record, the fresh enthusiasm of the young people and "amateurs" who upset the party machines in nominating him, and the new patriotism with which Americans are meeting the new threats to democracy—all these give assurance of a stirring campaign.

Out of the conflicts at Philadelphia the Republicans achieved every appearance of harmony. All the earlier favorites could find hope for the party in the strength of a popular demand which had swept them all aside in a united drive for Mr. Willkie. The spirit in which the other candidates pledged assistance indicated that they are ready for the "crusade." Robert A. Taft, who came so close to nomination, promised "sincere and strenuous assistance." The Ohio Senator's honesty and magnanimity in his campaign for the nomination won the respect of the country and he can be of real help.

The nomination of Charles L. McNary of Oregon for the Vice-Presidency brings several elements of strength to the Republicans' ticket. He is the minority leader in the Senate and should make a most effective link between the Willkie "amateurs" and the professional party leaders in Congress. Mr. McNary is one of the most popular and respected Senators, and his skill in conciliation and experience in politics can be of great value to the candidate. He also adds to the ticket an appeal to the farmer and western vote.

In the general excitement about the Willkie nomination the platform has almost been overlooked. As platforms go it is excellent and the nominee is likely to strengthen those parts—particularly on foreign policy—which are out of keeping with the new and changing position of the Nation. Altogether the Republicans face the election with more enthusiasm, more unity, and more hope than seemed possible a few weeks ago.

All Well in Denmark?

In the United States is heard the contention that Denmark, because it singularly offered no material resistance to Nazi "protection," is enjoying practically all its "old ways." This is held as "proof" that Hitler's word is good to those who "co-operate." Americans will be alert to unmask this latest deception by Nazis who obviously will keep their hands off the Danish economy only until they need it. Danish news has not been too scarce to exclude reports that already special Reichsmarks in hands of Nazi soldiers are undermining the Danish economy. And it is a telling coincidence that Germany has just broadcast an increase in rations of dairy products—staples of Denmark!

Farm Subsidies

The Republican Party platform adopted at Philadelphia promises for the immediate future substantially the same agricultural subsidies as are now being paid under the New Deal.

It confidently asserts it "will put into effect such governmental policies, temporary and permanent, as will establish and maintain an equitable balance between labor, industry, and agriculture by expanding industrial and business activity, eliminating unemployment, lowering production costs, thereby creating increased consumer buying power for agricultural products." This ideal of balance is exactly the proper goal.

But the achievement of the goal and of a situation in which farm products will be absorbed at fair prices without subsidies is a large order, and the platform does not give much specification of the means by which it is to be accomplished. To free business from unnecessary restrictions and interferences would help greatly. But if the promises of tariff protection mean higher tariffs, then it will be difficult to avoid the argument that farm subsidies should continue high also.

In fact, until the desired balance has been attained, the party pledges itself "to continue all present benefit payments," including a soil conservation program and presumably parity payments if necessary. This is doubtless realistic, but it is useful at least to look in the direction of making farm benefit payments unnecessary, and this will be the sooner accomplished by aiming at the reduction of all other subsidies, including industrial and, yes, even agricultural tariffs.

Vigilance, Not Vigilantes

That the United States is girding itself for the enemy within continues to be demonstrated by reports of increased vigilance in many sections.

Most recent move against "fifth columnists" is the announcement of District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, that he will meet with police chiefs of the county to plan a concrete way of dealing with un-American activities.

On Cape Cod, a Veterans of Foreign Wars post at Onset has organized a patrol of forty members in anticipation of emergencies in which their services may be required to quell pro-Fascist groups. We have no place for private armies in the United States, but it is conceivable that these veterans may prove useful aids to the law.

It is a fact that should not be overlooked that these latter groups are not organized to carry on anti-Fascist activities on their own initiative. As District Attorney Bradford pointed out, there is no place for vigilante groups in the present crisis. The times demand strict enforcement of laws dealing with sedition and treason, but the regularly constituted authorities should be able to apply them. Learning from Europe's sad lesson, the United States intends to lock the barn doors before the horse is fed poisoned oats.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

An Undemocratic Bill?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The May bill is now in committee and may be brought before the House in the immediate future. This bill gives dictatorial rights to the President at time of crisis, and it allows the President to say when such a crisis exists as well as when it has ceased to exist. Let the May bill pass, and the President will be able to send the militia overseas without awaiting the consent of Congress or the approval of the people.

The May bill would put the same kind of power into the President's hands as Hitler has. In times of emergency, the country would be administered without the quieting, staying powers of Congress, and without regard to the voice of the people. The May bill is un-American, undemocratic, and opposed to the finest traditions of the United States of America.

Several years ago when the May bill was put up before the House, it was hooted down. Now it is about to be brought up again. This bill should be as hotly discussed as was the court packing bill. It should be on every citizen's mind. It should be on everyone's tongue, for it is an insidious menace to American democracy.

Albion, Mich. H. A. RATHJE

"In This Crucial Hour"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is the United States doing all in her power, and is she using all her resources without reservation to aid Great Britain in this crucial hour in her great struggle to put down the forces of tyranny, aggression, and brutality, and to strengthen the cause of freedom and democracy and righteousness in the world?

Will it not now take the strength of the United States navy and air force combined with that of Great Britain to offer a powerful enough defense against the forces of aggression, to insure the protection of human freedom, and the spiritual progress of mankind?

Surely Americans can and should join all resources in such a vital struggle.

Savannah, Ga. (Mrs.) PAULINE COMER

Home Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every individual who loves and reads the Bible, and can answer "yes" honestly to all the following questions, may feel assured that he is contributing to the defense of his home, his nation, and his world to such an extent that an enemy would find it impregnable.

1. Is my sense of love daily growing less personal and more universal?
2. Am I daily taking my problems more to God and less to man?
3. Am I making any effort, and if so, any progress, in overcoming daily the suggestions of criticism, malice, resentment, retaliation, lust, greed, envy, jealousy, self-righteousness, hatred, untruth, hypocrisy?
4. Am I keeping watch over my speech, remembering that "Not that which goeth into defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man"? (Matt. 15:11).
5. Am I watching my thoughts rather than my actions, that no taint of hypocrisy be found in me?
6. Am I proving my trust in God through lack of worry, fear, doubt, and dismay?
7. Am I obeying the First Commandment by acknowledging the only God, the only power, as good?
8. Am I relinquishing desire for or love of material possessions in order that I may obey the injunction "If we live in the Spirit let us also walk in the Spirit"? (Gal. 5:25).
9. Am I able to stand firmly, courageously, and steadfastly for the principles in which I believe?
10. Am I truly taking unto me the "armour of God"? (Eph. 6:11-18.)

(Mrs.) HELEN V. SUTHERLAND

Forest River, Ill.

Did Someone Say It Was an Unbossed Convention?

Wild Strawberries on the Breeze

A few evenings ago, as I sat on my porch listening to a robin call for rain, a light south wind brushed my cheek on its way for a rollick with the leaves of our rock maples. In its wake was the blended fragrance of pine, red clover, drying timothy, and sweet fern, which, if you are a connoisseur of the aromas of the open, equal but one thing—the ripening of the wild strawberry.

Now the ripening of the wild strawberry is an annual event in our lives here at Knollwood. Each year we hold a festival all our own. For this small batch of berries is known only to us and not for the world would we divulge their hiding place. We share the fruit, oh yes. And much to the delight of our friends. But the joy of finding and picking them is ours alone.

The bars were up at the entrance to the overgrown cow lane, but a spring of the feet sent us cleanly over the top. We hurried along the winding lane, sniffing the wind with keen anticipation. At the crest of the knoll we stopped to catch our breath, and there inhaled the sweet enticement of mellow, wild strawberries ripening on the vine.

* * *

Hastening on, we followed the tumbling lichen-faced stone walls until we reached the stump of an old apple tree — and in the tall grass were the delicate vines, rearing leafy parasols, completely hiding the store of red jewels which blushed, we knew, unseen. Gently we pushed aside the protecting leaves and behold!—clusters of five, in duos and trios and quartets, were big, wild ripe strawberries, clinging to their green stems.

We began to pick, careful not to crush them, and if one perchance slipped into the deep grass we did not let it go unsought, for what is so rare as a wild strawberry in June?

What flavor! All of the pleasant woodland odors packed into one little, red-corrugated thimble. On tiptoe, we walked about the patch, cautious of the vines. Frequently we stopped picking to point crimson-stained fingers to the "biggest" finds.

* * *

Despite the fact that every other berry found its way to our lips, baskets were filled. Night shadows slowly closed in. Across the darkening field came the eerie cry of the whip-poor-will and then we saw his dim form streak across the sky as he silently winged his way to another near-by orchard.

As we trudged homeward, carrying our precious treasures, I thought of how delicious the morning's breakfast would be—crushed wild strawberries on cereal, with cream; wild strawberry shortcake in the offing; strawberries rich and ripe and unlike anything that ever a garden produced. But I doubt that any gustatory pleasure can compete with that first delectable moment when the scent of wild strawberries comes tantalizingly along on the breeze. L. F. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Mexico Faces North

By Frank L. Perrin

A week hence, on July 7, the people of the Republic of Mexico will choose a successor to President Cardenas. Judging by surface indications, the choice will be freely made, without intimidation and without the attempted imposition of the will of a dictator or overlord. In succeeding national elections following the extended rule of President Diaz, preliminary tactical contests have been staged by those seeking to retain authority, and by those ambitious either to assert the popular will or to prevent, by force of arms, an honest expression of the voters' choice, or failing in this, to make impossible the counting and recording of the votes cast.

But events have combined to discourage, if not actually to render impracticable any organized conspiracy, either by those who would perpetuate the policies already established by recognized authority, or those who would wish to set up a more radical government, designed to interrupt that fair measure of law and order now assured. The informed people of Mexico who lead the opposing factions in the political campaign now drawing to a close, are aware of what is taking place elsewhere in the world. They have seen governments apparently more firmly established than their own overthrown and destroyed by the greedy, the disloyal, and the stupid. Whatever may be their own private or domestic grievances, the people who have the good of Mexico at heart realize that now is not the time to compose those differences by the arbitrament of force and revolution within.

* * *

This same combination of events, fortunately enough, it must now be admitted, despite the fact that the measures taken by the Cardenas Administration have been destructive of private and corporate wealth, has made virtually impossible the staging of even an incipient revolutionary movement. The expropriation, by executive decree, of virtually all the vast estates in the rich agricultural and grazing sections of Mexico, has, in advance, defeated every ambitious rebel or revolutionary politician, soldier or adventurer, who would rally an army of patriots or malcontents.

An army of rebellion or revolution must be fed and moved by the supplies and animals commandeered or donated along the way. The rich *haciendas*, once the storehouse, the granary, and the live-stock reserves of marauding Generals, have been parceled out in jig-saw sections of a few acres to once indigent, underprivileged, and irresponsible Indian natives. Almost without exception, it is discovered, these once fertile and bounty-giving tracts are virtually barren and unproductive. The Mexican Indian, it appears, is not ambitious or forehanded. It has been said that the Indian, if obliged to work, would a little rather go fishing. It is understandable.

There is little, therefore, to encourage even the most greedy foes of the Cardenas regime to attempt to defeat the orderly processes which, it is hoped, will govern in the coming election. In recent years, under the direction of the President of Mexico, hundreds of rural schools have been established and maintained. They may not soon exemplify, either politically or socially, all the wisdom and all the virtues of their more cultured and aristocratic neighbors, but they will emerge farther and farther into the light which is shed when the fogs and clouds of ignorance and superstition are dissipated.

* * *

Mexico today looks forward. Wisely, it is hoped, Mexico and its people look to the North. They have had no better or more reliable friend, in prosperity or in adversity, than Uncle Sam and his nephews and nieces. The people and the Government north of the border have been patient when sometimes patience seemed hardly a virtue. They have been generous when determined punitive action might have redressed wrongs at the expense of a greater wrong.

There is no harbor or home for Mexico and its people in any direction save in the North. Their welfare, properly appraised and appreciated, will be found at home and in their own democratic system. This, it is sincerely hoped, the people of Mexico and of the United States have come to realize.

London Carries On

LONDON

Despite dire developments and forebodings, places of amusement here in London seem to be as well patronized as ever. In the first weeks of the war, theaters displayed notices about air raids in great prominence in their programs. These notices have now been relegated to obscure type and insignificant positions. The old practice of wearing evening dress for the theater has almost ceased. Even at a first night it is possible to appear in lounge clothes in the front rows of the stalls without being conspicuous.

It would be wrong to say people give the impression of being in high spirits. That would be foreign to British nature. British people are not accustomed to moods either of elation or despair. A temper of steady, moderately optimistic determination is their usual habit; and this is what they are wearing now. Nevertheless, the war has in many of the alertest minds given to peace-time activities a sort of irrelevance. This is especially so among those whose activities are of an artistic nature.

The other day the literary editor of one of the greatest of English papers told me that there were few men of letters in London who did not feel that the immediate urgency of prosecuting the war had made the niceties of their craft a tediously obsolete occupation. He, himself, though tempted, did not take this view. He reminded me, as being relevant to the present situation, of Dryden's "Essay of Dramatic Poesie." That famous work begins with a singular placidity in the midst of war.

Dryden and three of his friends, one summer afternoon, while the guns of the English and Dutch fleets were sounding in the Channel, took boat from one of the London bridges, and, the issue of battle being still undecided, discoursed of the laws of the theater. As they returned in the cool of the evening, the increasing distance of the gunfire told them of an English victory. Was Dryden's sense of values wrong? Or is this both a parallel and a parable? H. H.

Mirror of World Opinion

Fireworks Ban

Agitation for a ban on the promiscuous sale and use of fireworks on . . . the 4th of July has increased this year because of the war. The old argument that fireworks, unless handled by experts, are a serious menace to life and limb is just as pertinent as ever. But it is now pointed out that they are a waste of powder and money, which might better be devoted to national defense and war relief, respectively.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Wide Horizon

Behind the Fifth Column

By J. Emlyn Williams

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON

Too often the world outside Germany during the past seven years has laughed ironically at Hitler's apparently fantastic schemes. But working on the dictum that "the impossible always succeeds" he has achieved such a large measure of success because his impossible is really not impossible but something which his opponent has not anticipated. This was true of the risks he took to achieve power in Germany and is equally true of much that he has done since throughout Europe.

Years or even months ago, it would have sounded fantastic to contend that Hitler's goal was German domination of the world. Reports of Nazi activities toward this end not only in Europe but in the Near East, in the Far East, in South America, and in the United States, have often been played down or ignored altogether.

But while few countries today could adopt such an ostrich-like policy except at grave risk, some democracies still appear to have to learn that they must defend themselves not only against the program but also against the tactics of totalitarianism. These tactics are embodied in the "fifth column," a term which in its present usage is traceable to the story that Gen. Francesco Franco, marching on Madrid with four columns of troops, declared he had a fifth column within the capital itself—a statement which Gen. Queipo de Llano broadcast to the world by radio. But such has been the use made of it by the Nazis that, today, "fifth columnists" are the advance guard of Hitler's military forces, who by sowing the seeds of destruction and chaos, weaken or even destroy any opposition to the Nazis, before the first shot is fired. The fate of Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Belgium illustrates this fact, simply and effectively.

* * *

Hitler came out of the World War convinced that Germany's defeat was due to the overwhelming superiority of the British Secret Service and British propaganda which had undermined the Reich from within. No question of the justice of the cause entered into Hitler's calculations. In "Mein Kampf," he is concerned only that this same propaganda weapon shall serve the ends of German conquest. The goal is clear. "Our strategy," Herman Rauschning quotes Hitler as saying, "is to destroy the enemy from within, to conquer him through himself." This step is preliminary to any military action. "I shall never start a war without the certainty that a demoralized enemy will succumb to the first stroke of a single gigantic attack. When the enemy is demoralized from within, when he stands on the brink of revolution, when social unrest threatens—that is the right moment." And it is to prepare such a moment that the "fifth column" works, to carry out destruction, sabotage, and treason among the Third Reich's potential enemies.

Such action requires intimate knowledge of, and the assembling of, reliable co-operators in the particular countries concerned. It requires long preparation and the co-operation of many and diverse interests supervised from a German center, since it is less an affair of the military forces than of the organizers of political, social and economic espionage. The activities of many German concerns with international connections in many parts of the world have been utilized for this end.

* * *

Hitler's earliest successes in this field came through the appeal to "blood and race," through the exploitation of the ties of kinship, first in Austria, then among the German minorities in Czechoslovakia, in Poland, and later throughout other countries. Simultaneously and almost parallel with this, there was developed a policy of "peaceful penetration" along socio-economic lines.

This propaganda, after successfully convincing many superficially thinking people that the Versailles *Diktat* alone was responsible for the Germany of 1918-1933, concentrated upon proving how allegedly vastly superior to democracy was the new system of the Third Reich and upon deliberately undermining national unity in the countries to be attacked.

The double policy was successfully achieved by the Nazis through their careful use of freedom of thought and expression in the democracies, while themselves refusing any such freedom to their own people. By propagandizing their immense achievements in the economic realm, especially the elimination of unemployment, and by the skillful use made of the visits to Germany of hundreds of thousands of foreigners who not only didn't understand German but also were in other ways incapable of judging what was going on in the Third Reich after 1933, the Nazis built up a great and favorable front in the countries from which these visitors came.

Behind this front have worked, on behalf of the Third Reich, both German nationals whom the Nazis have sent over in various guises—as ordinary businessmen, journalists, domestic servants—and nationals of the country to be exploited. These latter have often through their ignorance become unwittingly the tools of the Nazis. Many have succumbed to totalitarian blandishments while others, disgruntled by certain developments at home and distressed at the continued unemployment and other unsolved problems, have preferred the shorter cut to temporary solution which totalitarianism offers.

But whoever the agents through whom the Nazis continue to work, they follow their direct course to the goal of world hegemony. Influenced in earlier years by the belief that the democracies would not or could not fight for their ideals, the Nazis adopted a bold course which has made them strong enough to challenge Europe and even lands further afield. To check their progress will demand all the skill, resolution and undivided attention of democratic peoples everywhere.